4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

GOVERNMENT OF BAHRAIN

ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1372

(OCTOBER 1952 — SEPTEMBER 1953)

INDEX

	Page No.
Review of year 1372	3
The Diving Industry	4
Public Health :	
Men's and Women's Hospitals	6 to 19
Public Health	20
Education :	
Boys' Schools	25
Girls' Schools	28
Technical School	29
Municipalities :	
Manama Municipality	30
Muharraq Municipality	31
Rafaa Municipality	33
Minors' Department	33
Land Registration Department	34
Sunni Waqf Department	36
Passport Department	37
Judicial	39
Police and Public Security	40
Traffic Branch	44
Oil Inspection	51
Public Works Department	52
Customs Department	56
Food Control Department	61
State Engineer's Department :	
Electricity : Graph showing units generated	facing 62
" Statement of Energy Sold	63
Balance Sheet	66
Sub-divided Reconstituted Profit and Loss Account	67
General	68
H.H. Shaikh Salman's Visit to England	68
Finance :	
Summary of Revenue and Expenditure, 1372	74
Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, 1372	75
Budget 1373	76

ILLUSTRATIONS

	facing page
H.H. Shaikh Salman on the Polaris Stage with H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, and Sir Charles Belgrave	3
H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent inspecting a guard of honour, with H.H. Shaikh Salman	- -
Manama Town from the South	- - 30
Muharraq Town and Causeway	- - 32
A workman's house built by Government	- - 33
"Barasti" dwellings	- - 33
Visit of H.H. Shaikh Salman to England for the Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II	- - 68
Coronation Visit of H.H. Shaikh Salman to Europe	- - 69

REVIEW OF 1372

000 The two most important events during the year were the conclusion of a new oil agreement between the Government and the Bahrain Petroleum Company and His Highness Shaikh Sulman's first visit to Europe to attend the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

471 651 439 The new oil agreement was on a 50—50 basis on the same lines as other agreements which have recently been made between governments and oil companies in the Middle East, it also provided for a payment to the State on oil imported into Bahrain for refining. As a result of this agreement the total revenue for the year under review was 3734 lakhs of rupees, approximately £2,800,000, though the new scale of payments was not in operation throughout the whole of 1372.

652 657 Expenditure was higher than in 1371. Excluding the one third of the oil revenue, which is paid to the Privy Purse, 48 per cent. of the State's expenditure was on social and public services; Education, Public Health, Public Protection and grants to Municipalities absorbed 18¼ per cent., 15-3/8 per cent., 10-4/5 per cent., and 3 per cent. respectively, including capital expenditure on new schools, dispensaries and police quarters. The demand for more schools and hospitals is continuous and insistent but few Bahrain people realise the heavy recurrent cost of medical and education services which can be maintained on the present scale only as long as the present revenue continues.

651 511 342 471 Trade flourished and the revenue from customs was higher than in the previous year; during recent years customs collections have risen annually. Local prosperity was apparent from what might be described as a building boom. Many new houses and shops were built in the towns and suburbs by private enterprise. The type of house varied from European style bungalows and blocks of flats, built by merchants and shaikhs for letting, to small stone houses which are gradually replacing barasti, palm branch huts. Several serious fires in barasti areas, which destroyed many dwellings, gave an impetus to building. Working men who owned pieces of ground built small houses and the Government received hundreds of applications from people who wished to buy building plots. Unfortunately the Government owns very little land in and around the towns, much of it having been given away or sold cheaply many years ago.

511 167 161 The standard of living in Bahrain is very much higher than it was a few years ago and the health of the people is noticeably better than it used to be. For these reasons and owing to a steady influx of foreigners, mostly from Oman and the Trucial Coast, who come to Bahrain to work, it is believed that there has been a substantial increase in the population which at the time of the last census, in 1950, was found to be 110,000.

578 The state of public security was good in spite of the presence of large a number of foreigners who are not as naturally law abiding as the people of Bahrain. There were no political or labour disturbances.

648 439 Relations with Qatar deteriorated owing to incidents connected with the visit of a party of Bahrain schoolboys and school teachers to Zubara during the Spring holiday. The commercial development of Qatar tended to reduce Bahrain's transit trade and deprived some of the Bahrain merchants of agencies which used to include both Bahrain and Qatar. Relations with Saudi Arabia and Iraq were friendly, a deputation headed by Shaikh Isa bin Sulman, His Highness's eldest son, represented Bahrain at the coronation of King Faisal in Baghdad.

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H.H. Shaikh Sulman on the Palace with H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, and Sir Charles Belgrave

H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent inspecting a guard of honour, with H.H. Shaikh Sulman

[facing page 5]

DIVING INDUSTRY

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There is little to report on this subject. Under present conditions it seems probable that in a few years the diving Nakhudas will find that it is impossible to obtain any recruits for diving in Bahrain. During the season only 12 boats went out to the banks from Bahrain and most of the divers who were engaged were from Persia and the Trucial Coast. So much money can be earned on shore that few men are willing to leave their shore jobs in order to dive during the summer months.

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The tax on imported pearls imposed by the Government of India was in force throughout and after the diving season and this contributed to a large extent to the slackness in the pearl trade. Taking into consideration the small number of boats employed in diving the catch was moderately good and pearl prices were not much lower than in the previous season.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

1372

(Report by Dr. R. H. B. Snow, M.B.E., Senior Medical Officer)

Summary of the Year

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A change is gradually infiltrating and making itself evident in the scope and policy of medical work which is increasing in every department and subconsciously affecting the life of the Island. Traditions are now being established which the new generation are growing up with, and health ideas which once were revolutionary are now accepted as the normal course of reasonable upbringing.

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The medical department which started in a small way, and expanded slowly is seeing results which are very satisfying but which are taken for granted, although they took years of striving to achieve. From its small beginnings and tiny nucleus of key staff it has now spread out from something rather personal to more of a departmental outlook. This in the course of things is bound to be, but its danger is that lack of co-ordination may develop or that the department may absorb the individual expression. At present there seems to be no signs of this because the various heads of departments meet together continually to exchange ideas and align themselves in a common policy, and also they are readily accessible to the public.

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Lines of expansion have shown themselves everywhere. The surgical work has been given great impetus by the advent of an F.R.C.S. specialist, Mr. R. D. Wilkins.

The operation theatre now runs a staff rota for every 24 hours of the day, made possible by recruiting Sister Ford and Sister Johnston from England. Sister Edwards was appointed to the Nursing Home to replace Sister Millson. The X-Ray department has an English Radiographer in charge—Mr. Havey. The Laboratory has a staff of six technicians. Four new Indian doctors arrived, one lady doctor for the Women's Hospital, and the others, male, were appointed to the Boys' Schools, The Port, and the Hospital. Mr. Burgin replaced Mr. Hanvey as Public Health Inspector, and Mr. Nambiar became the new Anti-Malaria Supervisor. Both hospitals recruited many more Indian trained nurses. The lack of sufficient staff has now been made good and at present meets all needs which recently have been very pressing. It meant also that more specialised apparatus could be installed being safely handled by expert hands. Such things include a more powerful X-Ray plant, a modern anaesthetic apparatus to administer all gases and curare, an electro-cautery unit and an electro-cardiograph.

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The Geneva T.B. project for Bahrain very unfortunately was cancelled owing to changes of policy and financial aid in the World Health Organisation. This severely dislocated the programme to meet this problem. However, a modified scheme has been evolved making use of the ideas of Geneva and London and will be launched next year when in-patient accommodation will be considerably increased. The number of patients seen this year and treated were 275 men and 87 women. Many were foreigners and returned to their countries. Ninety were admitted and a few promising patients sent to Miraj Sanatorium. It is very satisfactory to report that those treated in Bahrain are showing greater improvement than in the past due to better drugs and surgery. A few have been in hospital for two years.

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The Bahrain Medical Society had a good year of meetings and the annual Persian Gulf conference at Kuwait was well attended from Bahrain and again proved most worth while. The co-operation of doctors and hospitals up and down the Persian Gulf is a noteworthy feature not only on account of valuable mutual aid, but of interchange of knowledge on problems common to all. This also applies to medical officers of the R.A.F. and Royal Navy.

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The hot weather was of average intensity with no heat exhaustion cases except from ships and these numbered 36 with 2 deaths. This has been causing considerable concern among all medical officers in the Gulf dealing with ships who report similarly, and as this department admits many to hospital it has now assumed some importance here. Certain shipping lines provide adequate facilities, and others do not, among which are certain British ships. The matter was taken up in a personal interview with the Chief Medical Officer, Port of London, where it was found that air conditioning might be considered but has not come into force yet. One air conditioned emergency room on each ship would greatly solve the problem and this is a matter needing prior attention.

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The health of the Islands for the year was again well maintained with no epidemics or serious outbreaks of disease.

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Miss W. E. Millson. Sister-in-Charge Nursing Home and Operating Theatre.

It was with great regret that we accepted the resignation of Sister Millson who left to go to New Zealand in June 1953.

She had completed six and a half years of service in three contracts and been the first British Sister for this post.

By sheer hard work and selfless service she tackled these exacting dual duties with great determination and was not daunted by insufficient staff and ever increasing work.

She made a wonderful success of it, and her work will not be forgotten.

MALE STATISTICS

1372—1953

164

OUTPATIENTS	New.	Return.	Total.
Hospital	15,182	73,991	89,173
Muharraq	12,274	16,806	29,080
Dispensaries	5,464	7,271	12,735
Schools	15,914	—	15,914
Police	1,801	3,580	5,381
	50,635	101,648	152,283

IN-PATIENTS	
Hospital	1,397
European Nursing Home	124
Isolation Block	127
T.B. Block	61
Mental Asylum	65
	1774

OPERATIONS	
Major	644
Minor (Hospital)	2,098
Minor (Dispensaries	1,003
	3,745

LABORATORY AND EX-RAY	
Laboratory Tests	9,440
X-Rays	4,497
	13,937

INJECTIONS	
Penicillin	18,481
Streptomycin	5,096
N.A.B. and Bismuth	1,275
Osmo-Calcium	3,118
Emetine	355
Quinine	318
Vaccinations	540
Miscellaneous	4,802
	33,985

PREDOMINATING MALE OUT-PATIENT DISEASE

Respiratory Disease	1,749
Opthalmia	1,465
Abscess, Boil and Ulcer	1,244
Rheumatism, Myositis, etc.	955
Fractures and Injuries	938
Abdominal Disease	634
Dermatitis	558
Malaria	538
Otitis	489
Venereal Disease	483
Worms	443
Piles and Fistula	387
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	380
Dysentery	268
T.B. (Pulmonary)	234
Genito-urinary disease	229
Asthma	173
Cardiac Disease	53
Nephritis	44

TOTAL SEEN : 15,182

PREDOMINATING POLICE OUT-PATIENT DISEASE

Respiratory Disease	283
Opthalmia	228
Abscess, Boil and Ulcer	141
Venereal Disease	132
Injuries	115
Dysentery	102
Worms	35
Malaria	31
Pulmonary T.B.	nil

(TOTAL SEEN : 1801)

The results of these figures differ little from last year, except that septic conditions are doubled. Malaria is well under control, but venereal disease gives some cause for concern as this shows a high incidence compared with 46 of two years ago.

MALE IN-PATIENT :

SURGICAL :

Abscess, Boil and Ulcer	92
Acute Abdomen	34
Hernia	66
Injuries	124
Fractures	81
Piles	113
Fistula-in-Ano	26
Genito-urinary	46
E.N.T.	11
Others	105
Total	708

MEDICAL :

Abdominal	32
Asthma	19
Cardiac	28
Dysentery	36
Venereal Disease	16
Malaria	53
Pneumonia	61
Respiratory	64
Rheumatism, Myositis	27
Nephritis	7
Central Nervous System	29
Others	105
Total	497

EYES :

Cataract	22
Leucoma	13
Staphyloma	6
Trichoma	9
Conjunctivitis	8
Trichiasis	79
Keratitis	3
Iritis	9
Glaucoma	5
Panopthalmitis	6
Corneal Ulcer	21
Others	11
Total	192

RESULTS

TOTAL No. 1397

	Cured.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Died.
Surgical	657	12	16	23
Medical	362	64	30	41
Eyes	133	40	19	

164

MALE ISOLATION, TUBERCULOSIS AND MENTAL BLOCKS ISOLATION

SYPHILIS

Primary	7
Secondary and Sero Positive	13
Tertiary	6
Neurological	2
Remaining from last year	2

GONORRHOEA

Acute	10
Chronic	2
Complicated	6

MISCELLANEOUS V.D.

Bubo	8
Other venereal	4
Chancroid	1

DYSENTERY

Acute Amoebic	15
Chronic Amoebic	12
Bacillary	14
Mixed	2
Diarrhoea	2
Remaining from last year	2

MISCELLANEOUS

Hookworm	2
Other Worms	2
Dermatitis	13
Leprosy	5
Others	17
Remaining from last year	2

TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary	43
Others	3
Remaining from last year	15

MENTAL

New patients	45
Remaining from last year	20

TREATMENT

Penicillin	1998
N.A.B. and Bismuth	489
Emetine	106
Streptomycin (with P.A.S.)	2746
Osseo-calcium Vitamin D	1148
Others	624
Artificial Pneumo-Thorax	211
Pneumo-peritoneum	223
Phrenic Avulsion	12

RESULTS

	Total	Cured	Improved	Arrested	Still under Treatment	Not Improved	Died
Syphilis	41	32	10	—	—	1	—
Gonorrhoea	16	17	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	67	64	1	—	2	—	—
Leprosy	7	—	3	—	2	2	—
Others	14	10	2	—	—	1	1
*T.B.	61	—	10	1	37	13	10
Mental	67	—	21	—	22	17	5
Totals	273	23	55	1	64	36	16

* 6 T.B. patients transferred to Mercy Hospital, Basra

MALE EUROPEAN NURSING HOME IN-PATIENTS

Acute Appendicitis	16
Fractures and Injuries	14
Heat Exhaustion	13
Respiratory Disease	8
Abdominal Disease	8
Septic complaints	8
Peptic Ulcer	6
Genito-urinary	5
Mental states	5
Acute Abdomen	4
Dermatitis	4
Miscellaneous	29
Total	121

There were two deaths—(1) Diabetic Coma ; (2) Perforated Gastric Ulcer.

MAJOR OPERATIONS

(a) ABDOMINAL

Appendicectomy	35
Laparotomy	10
Lapro-cholecystectomy	5
Gastro-enterostomy and Vagotomy	1
Gut-skin wounds, abdominal repair	1
Colectomy	1
Perforated Duodenal	1
Volvulus	1
Gall Bladder	4
Cholecysto-Jejunostomy	1
Meckel's Diverticulum	1
Ventral Hernia	5
Strangulated Hernia	5
Inguinal Hernia	67
Acoustic Abscess Liver	1

(b) RECTO-GENITO-URINARY

Piles	106
Fistula-in-Ano	28
Hydrocoele	14
Orchidectomy	6
Suprapubic cystotomy	9
Renal stone	2
Ureteral stone	4
Bladder stone	5
Prostatectomy	6
Others	16

(a) BONE

Excision head of Radius	2
Excision fracture fragments	1
Sequestrectomy	11
Pinning	3
Amputation	5
Others	10

(b) OPHTHALMIC

Cataract – intracapsular	2
Cataract – extracapsular	22
Cataract – couch delivery	1
Needling	2
Iridectomy	12
Iridectomy	4
Dacryocystectomy	4
Enucleation	6
Enucleation	8
Excision – partial exenteration	151
Others	2

(c) MISCELLANEOUS

Sub-mandibular stone	1
Plastic Operation	12
Grafts	19
T.B. Glands	2
Suture of arteries	2
Drainage of chest	1
Tuberculin	4
Others	2

RESULTS

Total number	644
Cured	553
Improved	54
Not improved	23
Died	14

ANAESTHETICS

Spinal	237
Intravenous	88
Local	194
General	125

MINOR OPERATIONS

Cysts	17
Circumcision	68
Injection	127
Abscess	214
Teeth Extraction	906
Aspiration	34
Tapping	12
Plasters for fractures	60
Splints and Bandages	75
Retrograde Pyelogram	11
Cystoscopy	33
Artificial Pneumo-Thorax	211
Pneumo-Peritoneum	223
Sub-Conjunctival Injection	3
Pterygium	5
F.B. Eye	27
Others	114
TOTAL	2098
Dispensaries	1003
GRAND TOTAL	3101

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

LABORATORY AND X-RAY DEPARTMENTS

BLOOD TESTS	**TOTAL 5469** 164
TOTAL Kahn's	2201
Khan positive	334
TOTAL Malaria films	358
M.T. positive	40
B.T. positive	16
Haemoglobin estimations	244
Red Cell counts	64
White Cell counts	951
Differential counts	369
Haematins	10
Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rates	1026
Widal agglutinations	40
B. Typhi positive	21
B. Paratyphi positive	11
Bl. groupings	6
URINE TESTS	**TOTAL 1059**
Albumin	178
R.B.Cs	116
W.B.Cs	140
Casts	69
Sugar	189
Bile	38
Normal	549
STOOL TESTS	**TOTAL 3484**
Entamoeba Histolytica—amoebae	36
Entamoeba Histolytica—cysts	30
Entamoeba Coli—cysts	220
Ova Ascaris	443
Ova Ancylostomata	32
Miscellaneous	551
Normal	249
SPUTUM TESTS	**TOTAL 775**
T.B. positive	60
Bacteriological Cultures	294
B. Shiga and Flexner	6
Salmonella	2
Meningococci	7
Biochemical estimations	**TOTAL 174**
MISCELLANEOUS	**TOTAL 205**
Urethral smears. TOTAL	58
Conjunctival smears. TOTAL	17
G.C. Positive	21
Ear clippings—Leprosy. TOTAL	38
B. Leprae Positive	5
Others	92

TOTAL EXAMINATIONS

Laboratory	9440
X-Rays	4497

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

BAHRAIN GOVERNMENT MALE DISPENSARIES

	Muharraq	*E. Rafaa	W. Rafaa	Sitra	Karzakan	*Arli	Total
Total Patients	29080	1582	3867	3[illegible]2	2339	3415	41815
New Patients	12274	670	1252	1011	1159	1392	17758
Old Patients	16806	912	1795	1341	1180	2043	24077
Schools	7399	357	—	1195	785	1148	10884
Ophthalmia	1569	76	188	135	150	196	2263
Malaria	32[illegible]	3	17	10	10	19	391
Venereal Disease	134	3	5	68	13	7	230
Dysentery	189	19	40	16	27	34	325
Worms	750	58	143	122	139	128	1340
T.B.	24	1	3	3	7	3	41
Minor Operations	1003	—	—	—	—	—	1003
Injections	764	21	94	478	204	104	1665
Vaccinations	56	—	140	—	115	—	309

* — Newly opened.

FEMALE STATISTICS

Report by Dr. I. M. A. Doey, Lady Medical Officer.

During the year the need for increased accommodation for women patients has made itself increasingly felt. This is more particularly so in the Maternity Department where on several occasions extra beds and "shake downs" have had to be provided to accommodate the overflow of patients beyond the full capacity of the present wards. As regards private room accommodation this has for a long time been completely inadequate for our numbers. In most instances the midwifery cases are remaining in hospital only 7 or 8 days instead of 10 days as formerly—but even so the beds are always full.

During the year a third Indian Lady Doctor has come and the Nursing Staff has been increased enabling us to have two nurses on night duty.

An Ante-natal Clinic has been started on Wednesday evenings from 5—7 p.m. and from the outset has been very well attended.

The Clinics in Muharraq Dispensary have been trebled.

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Behrain MZ2

FEMALE MEDICAL STATISTICS

164

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, MANAMA

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

1372

	Adults	Children
New cases	7,562	5,930
Return cases	14,289	10,658
	21,851	16,588

PREDOMINATING DISEASES

Diseases of Women	517	—
Pregnancy	571	—
Abortion	62	—
Disease of the Ear, Nose and Throat	429	631
Diseases of the Eye	683	579
Fractures and Dislocations	10	20
Burns	25	56
Other injuries	01	95
Haemorrhoids	27	—
General surgical conditions	52	66
Ulcers and Skin diseases	417	978
Septic conditions	150	177
Anemia	104	80
Pneumonia	28	112
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	68	7
Tuberculosis (other forms)	5	15
Other diseases of the Respiratory System	403	642
Nephritis and other diseases of the urinary system	48	36
Severe Anaemia	204	64
Diseases of the Circulatory System	15	—
Diseases of the Liver	17	6
Diarrhoea	115	588
Dysentery	33	50
Intestinal Parasites	625	349
All other diseases of the Alimentary System	379	340
Malaria	180	115
Venereal Diseases	43	9
Rheumatic Conditions	1,039	28
Infectious Diseases	7	120
All other Medical Conditions	1,228	860

MINOR OPERATIONS	71
TOOTH EXTRACTIONS	657
INJECTIONS	
Penicillin	8329
Streptomycine	467
Others	4522
Vaccinations	90
POLICE CASES	21

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL. YEAR 1952.

164

LABORATORY (In-Patients and Out-Patients). PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Total Examinations for year 9,786

HAEMATOLOGY	HB	1,307
	R.B.C's	308
	W.B.C's	2,104
	Differentials	305
	Haemacrits PCV's MCV's	4
	E.S.R.'S	340
	Malaria films	308
	M.T. positive	37
	B.T. positive	53
SEROLOGY	Kahn	758
	Khan positive	93
	Widal	61
	B Typhosus positive	11
	B Para Typhosus positive	7
	Rh grouping	55
URINES	Total	1,381
	Albumen positive	377
	Sugar positive	43
	Casts present	110
	R.B.C.'S present	73
	Pus Cells present	311
	Bile present	32
	N.A.D.	334
STOOLS	Total	603
	E. Histolytica Amoeba positive	9
	E. Histolytica Cysts positive	10
	Round worm positive	229
	Hook Worm positive	30
	E.Coli Cysts positive	126
	Miscellaneous ova, etc.	277
	N.A.D.	380
SPUTUMS	Total	171
	T.P. Positive	15
CERVICAL SMEARS	Total	40
	G.C. Positive	1
EYE SMEARS	Total	7
Ear Clippings for Leprosy	Total	30
Skin Scrapings for Fungus	Total	40
Bio Chemical Estimations	Total	58
Bacteriological Cultures	Total	824
	Dysentery positive	7
Miscellaneous Tests		97

(Blood Grouping, Bleeding and Clotting Times Filaria, etc.).

N.B.—T.B., G.C. and B Leprosa positives given here refer only to new cases.

X-RAYS

In-Patients and Out-Patients 1,346

IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Total Number of In-Patients treated 1670

PREDOMINATING DISEASES AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT:

	Adults	Children	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged Otherwise	Died
Abdominal	827	—	827	811	6	5	5
Gynaecological	93	—	93	72	12	7	2
Fractures, Bone Conditions, Injuries	20	16	36	20	12	4	—
Burns	3	8	11	3	4	1	3
Ulcers and Skin Diseases	4	4	8	7	1	—	—
Septic Conditions	12	10	22	12	8	2	—
General Surgical Conditions	31	15	46	33	2	4	3
Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat	22	7	29	27	—	—	2
Diseases of the Eye	61	4	65	52	10	3	0
Anaemia and Malnutrition	19	24	43	22	12	5	5
Asthma	17	2	19	14	4	—	1
Pneumonia	12	15	27	19	1	1	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	2	13	—	7	5	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	3	13	16	1	13	2	—
All other diseases of the Respiratory System	16	16	32	26	4	—	2
Diseases of the Circulatory System	7	1	8	2	2	1	3
Nephritis and other diseases of the Urinary System	17	7	24	14	8	1	1
Diarrhoea	27	54	81	60	4	5	12
Dysentery	10	1	11	11	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver	4	1	5	4	1	—	—
Intestinal Parasites	23	2	25	20	3	1	—
All other diseases of the Alimentary System	18	5	23	17	2	4	—
Malaria	17	10	27	26	—	—	1
Diseases of the Central Nervous System	4	1	5	1	1	2	1
Infectious Diseases	10	10	20	20	1	4	3
All other Medical Conditions	74	62	136	106	74	23	2
	1364	309	1670	1489	131	77	23

DETAILS OF OBSTETRIC CASES:

	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged Otherwise	Died
Pregnancy	79	75	3	1	—
Normal Labour	330	329	—	1	—
Abnormal Labour	97	92	—	1	4
Abortions	98	96	1	1	—
Puerperium	35	30	2	1	2
Infants born alive	382				
Infants still-born	35				
Infants dying during first 10 days of life	15				

INJECTIONS:

Blood Transfusions	8
Intravenous Injections	107
Penicillin	3516
Streptomycin	1428
Other Injections	3853
Intravenous	26
Saline Cases	13

OPERATIONS:

Gastrectomy	1
Gastrostomy	1
Oesophago-Cardioplasty	1
Pyloric Stenosis (Rammel's Op)	1
Appendicectomy	5
Ventral Hernia	2
Splenectomy	1
Transplantation of Ureters	5
Hysterectomy	5
Ovarian Cysts	4
Gillam's Operation	3

164 **OPERATIONS**—*continued*

Myomectomy	1
Laparotomy	3
A.P Colporraphy	6
V.V. Fistula Vaginal Repair	2
R.V. Fistula Vaginal Repair	1
Other Gynaecological Operations	4
Excision Cancer, face	1
Excision Glands, neck	3
Skingraft	1
Haemorrhoids	8
Other general Operations	7
Cataract	2
Iridectomy	3
Enucleation Eye	2
Trichiasis	87
Other Eye Operations	4
Caesarean Section	7
Forceps Deliveries	37
Craniotomy	1
Internal Version	2
Manual Removal Placenta	3
Evacuation of Uterus	35
Other Obstetrical Operations	35
Dilatation and Curettage	29
Ascitis	16
Abscesses	8
Sutures	4
Circumcision	27
Tonsilectomy	6
Hare-lip	
Other minor Operations	
Sigmoidoscopy	4
P.O.P.	24

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL—MUHARRAQ

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

New Cases	6,581
Return Cases	17,334
	23,915

PREDOMINATING DISEASES

Diseases of Women	201
Pregnancy	318
Abortions	47
Outdoor Labour Cases	18
Diseases of the Eye	747
Ulcers and Skin Diseases	616
Injuries	86
Sepsis	317
Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat	610
Pneumonia	61
Asthma	34
Tuberculosis	12
All other diseases of the Respiratory System	468
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	576
Intestinal Parasites	411
Other diseases of the Alimentary System	458
Venereal Diseases	22
Malaria	89
Rheumatic Conditions	481
Infectious Diseases	45
Miscellaneous	962

OPERATIONS AND INJECTIONS

Minor Operations	170
Penicillin	4,376
Streptomycine	11
Other Injections	2,588
Vaccinations	6

MUHARRAQ IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Total Number of In-Patients		164
Normal Labour	285	
Normal Labour with Anemia	8	
Abnormal Labour	13	
Abortions	12	
Infants born alive	292	
Infants still-born	16	
Infants dying in first 10 days of life	7	
Maternal Deaths	Nil	

HIDD HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

New Cases	1,996	
Return Cases	6,768	
TOTAL	8,764	

PREDOMINATING DISEASES :

Injuries	28
Ulcers, Sepsis and Skin Diseases	315
Diseases of the Eye	107
Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat	194
Pneumonia	25
Asthma	10
All other diseases of the Respiratory System	170
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	163
Intestinal Parasites	100
All Other Diseases of the Alimentary System	95
Malaria	36
Rheumatic Conditions	17
Gynaecological Conditions	28
Pregnancy	63
Abortion	15
Outdoor Labour Cases	78
Infectious Diseases	15
Miscellaneous	293

INJECTIONS :

Penicillin	2,090
Other Injections	1,053
Vaccinations	25

IN-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Normal Labour	78
Abnormal Labour	5
TOTAL	83
Infants born alive	77
Infants still born	6
Infants dying first 10 days of life	Nil

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

RAFAA DISPENSARY

164

New Cases	2,228
Return Cases	2,486
TOTAL	4,714

PREDOMINATING DISEASES :

Injuries	12
Ulcers, Sepsis and Skin Diseases	205
Diseases of the Eye	255
Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat	164
Diseases of the Respiratory System	287
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	120
Intestinal Parasites	254
Diseases of the Alimentary System	164
Malaria	29
Rheumatic Conditions	179
Gynaecological Cases	44
Pregnancy	90
Abortions	6
Infectious Diseases	27
Miscellaneous	384

OPERATIONS AND INJECTIONS :

Minor Operations	2
Penicillin	609
Other Injections	396

SUQ AL KHAMIS DISPENSARY

New Cases	2,207
Return Cases	1,267
TOTAL	3,474

PREDOMINATING DISEASES :

Intestinal Parasites	747
Ulcers, Sepsis and Skin Diseases	347
Diseases of the Eye	177
Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat	158
Diseases of the Respiratory System	177
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	95
Other Diseases of the Alimentary System	77
Malaria	88
Rheumatism, etc.	101
Gynaecological Cases	9
Pregnancy	12
Abortions	—
Infectious Disease	7
Miscellaneous	281

INJECTIONS :

Penicillin	590
Other Injections	197
Vaccinations	13

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

KARZAKAN DISPENSARY

164

New Cases	1,558
Return Cases	1,722
TOTAL	3,280

PREDOMINATING DISEASES :

Intestinal Parasites	392
Diseases of the Eye	221
Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat	80
Ulcers, Sepsis and Skin Diseases	197
Diseases of the Respiratory System	124
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	51
Other Diseases of the Alimentary System	33
Malaria	61
Rheumatism, etc.	140
Gynaecological Cases	6
Pregnancy	7
Miscellaneous	246

INJECTIONS :

Penicillin	522
Other Injections	129

WOMEN'S ISOLATION HOSPITAL

	Total.	*Cured.*	*Relieved.*	*D.O.*	*Died.*	*Remaining in Hospital*
Pulmonary T.B.	29	1	7	12	1	8
Syphilis	4	—	3	—	—	1
Leprosy	9	—	—	—	—	9
Total	42	1	10	12	1	18

PUBLIC HEALTH

Report by Dr. J. D. Grant.

744
751

During its first year of existence the Public Health Service had its fair share of growing pains caused chiefly by Staff changes, a shortage of trained technical and clerical personnel and an apathy or lack of education on the part of local bodies and people in matters of hygiene and sanitation. On the other hand, the port and quarantine side functioned smoothly, anti-malaria control measures were extended to cover the whole Island except for a few villages in the southern end, and a Boys' School Medical Service was inaugurated.

Staff. Mr. L. J. Hanvey, Public Health Inspector, resigned on the 1st March to rejoin the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at Aden and was replaced by Mr. F. Burgin who arrived on the 2nd June.

The following new appointments were made :—

Dr. Ali Mustafa, School Medical Officer, 26th November.
Dr. P. P. Mathew, Port Health Officer, 22nd June.

Trained Personnel. The shortage of this class of labour was a constant problem, and to fill some of the gaps it was necessary to recruit from Pakistan and India. These sources will have to be tapped further until requirements can be met from Bahrain.

Hygiene and Sanitation. Sanitary measures were chiefly confined to the Municipal areas, and in each case the local Council was responsible for carrying out these duties, with the Public Health Authorities acting in an advisory capacity. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, as for one reason or another, the Baladiyas were very loath to carry out the suggestions offered and most reluctant to implement the recently drawn up Sanitary Bye-laws. At the end of the year it was decided that much stronger action was required and that Health Education by legislation would have to be resorted to where necessary; the Public Health Authorities were therefore invested with summary powers to enforce sanitary measures.

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The absence of a proper sewerage and drainage system continues to be one of the greatest stumbling blocks to any effort or progress in improving the standard of sanitation in Municipal areas. The present rapid rate of building adds daily to the problem and the stage has now been reached when it is imperative to change from the prevailing highly dangerous and obnoxious cesspool method of conservancy and drainage. The impending survey by a consultant Sanitary Engineer with this end in view is being looked forward to eagerly.

Regular inspections resulted in a slight improvement in the standard of cleanliness of restaurants, eating houses, coffee shops, bakeries, aerated water factories and other premises used for the preparation and sale of foodstuffs. In future, licences for these premises will be issued direct by the Public Health Department after they have been inspected and passed as satisfactory and those premises which, after due warning fail to reach the standard required will be closed down. The hawking of foodstuffs will not be permitted unless adequate precautions against contamination by dust and flies are taken and the general sanitary conditions under which this type of business is conducted are satisfactory.

The new fish, meat and vegetable and fruit markets at Quadabiya were opened during the year, but so far have not proved very popular. They set a very good standard with fly proofing, cement floors, washing and drainage facilities and adjacent rubbish receptacles and latrines. A similar type of building is under construction in Manama for the sale of fruit and vegetables. The other Manama markets and all the Muharraq ones are in such an insanitary state that their reconstruction on the above lines is most essential and should be carried out without further delay.

751

The standard of domestic sanitation is poor. Dirt, disease and squalor reign in many houses causing much unnecessary sickness at considerable cost to hospital and medical services. Better and cleaner houses and less money spent on drugs and more on drains would be of greater value in the task of promoting health and preventing disease.

1 [presumably A.D. 1952-19[illegible] — Analyst]

744
164

Anti-Malaria Control. Control measures were continued on the same lines as in former years linking up with the Oil Company's campaign of the East and West central areas, and in addition a system of residual spraying on a large scale was introduced and the area of activities extended to cover practically the whole of the Island. The maximum labour employed at any time consisted of 27 semi-skilled and 70 unskilled workers under two supervisors.

Malaria transmission is restricted to two periods, the first from March to June, and the second from October to January. Breeding, however, is perennial and the number of breeding places reported and treated was :—

	Anopheline.	Culex.	Anopheline and Culex.
Town Areas	188	1,340	129
Garden and Country Area ..	8.050	40,617	18.163
Total ..	8,238	41,957	18,292

Town breeding places are water storage containers, exposed sub-soil water, shallow wells, cesspools and faulty drains. The present building campaign is adding daily to the number in the form of cesspools and inadequate drainage. In the gardens and country areas, breeding occurs in badly maintained irrigation channels and drains, wells, borrow pits and stagnant pools resulting from an overflow.

Larvicidal measures consisted of oiling and suspensions to deal with water collections, weeding and canalising water channels and the use of larvivorous fish. A larvicidal oil containing Diesel 70 per cent., crude 20 per cent. and waste motor 10 per cent. with or without D.D.T. 1.5 per cent. was found to be most effective and economical. The measures employed against adult mosquitoes were fogging by Tifa machine, and residual spraying by Knapsack sprayers. Gammexane P.520 and D.D.T. were the chief insecticides used.

The incidence of malaria has been on the decline for some years past and is no longer a major problem. As the disease is not notifiable, it is not possible to define its exact proportions, but a spleen count carried out amongst 4,556 schoolboys gave a rate of enlarged spleen of 3.5 per cent, with the following figures for the most malarious areas :—

School.	Total number of Boys.	Number of enlarged spleens.	Percentage.
Sitra	120	29	24.0
Khamis	281	48	15.0
East Rafaa	140	21	15.0
Tubli	60	8	13.0
West Rafaa	63	8	12.5
Karzakan	63	6	9.5

These figures show a decided improvement on those reported in a survey carried out some years ago when the average village spleen rate was much higher. The Bahrain Petroleum Medical Department reported a rate of 3.15 per cent. of malaria cases for the year with 0.4 per cent. occurring in the first transmission period and 2.75 per cent. for the second period. These cases were diagnosed on the presence of parasites in the blood and covered a group of 7,350 local employees from all over the Island.

Both these sets of statistics will be available in the future and will give an indication of the trend of the disease.

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School Medical Service (Boys). This service was inaugurated in the early part of the year. The staff consisted of a Medical Officer and an Arab nursing orderly. The scope of the service was routine medical examination of all pupils, treatment of minor illnesses with the referring of the more serious cases to hospital, education in elementary hygiene and the supervision of school sanitation.

1 [A.D. 1952-53 - Analyst]

744 871. There are 19 Boys' Schools on the Islands with an attendance of 4,318 pupils located as follows :—

School.		Number of Pupils.
West Primary	Manama	666
East Primary	Manama	195
East Kindergarten	Manama	453
Secondary	Manama	165
Technical	Manama	54
Old Kindergarten	Muharraq	305
New Kindergarten	Muharraq	364
Primary	Muharraq	687
Samhij		96
Hidd		340
Budayia		167
Khamis		271
Tubli		62
Sanad		20
Aali		68
Kazakan		86
West Rafaa		64
East Rafaa		136
Sitra		119
	Total	4,318

744 871 All these pupils were examined during the year and the results noting the defects and other relevant information recorded on an individual school medical card.

164 145 The most common defects were :—

Defect	Number cases...	Percentage Town School.	Country School.
Trachoma and Conjunctivitis	1250	20.9	52.7
Defective vision	413	7.5	15.4
Enlarged tonsils	223	5.5	3.9
Enlarged spleens	182	1.4	12.3
Skin diseases	136	0.5	10.7
Corneal opacities	88	1.6	3.2
Squint	37	1.0	0.3

The number of defects was on the whole, much higher among boys attending country schools than boys at town schools and their rate of growth was slower between the ages of 11 and 16. (Fig. 1). A lower standard of living, malnutrition and poor sanitary conditions in the villages contribute towards this discrepancy but it is hoped that the extension of anti-malarial activities, the school medical service and, if possible, the provision of a school meal, will help to remedy this state of affairs in due course.

The measurement of the weight and height of all pupils was carried out and recorded graphically on each boy's school medical card. This procedure over a number of years should be of immense value in detecting disease and assessing health, as loss of weight, failure to gain, or cessation of growth may be early indications of such various conditions as tuberculosis, sub-acute rheumatism, malnutrition, chronic disease of an essential organ, etc. While every care was taken to ensure reasonable accuracy, the anthropometric technique employed was liable to a certain measure of error as it was not possible to provide at, or carry around to each school, a beam scale weighing machine, or a proper height measuring scale. In addition, it was often difficult to estimate the correct age, as births are not registered in Bahrain, and many children especially in towns, gain admission before the school entrance age of seven years, and are shown as being of that age. As a point of interest, comparative figures in respect of weights and heights between groups of English and Bahrain schoolboys are shown (Fig. 2) from which it will be seen that at all ages, English schoolboys are heavier and taller than Bahrain schoolboys.

The condition of school buildings varied, but in all cases overcrowding was common. The new schools are well built, lighted and ventilated and are provided with ample recreation space and adequate latrines and ablution facilities. Most of the others are reasonably good, but require improvements in lighting, ventilation, condition of floors and desks as the case may be. Samahij is, however, quite unsuitable and a new building is required. Some of the town schools are situated in congested areas and accordingly lack adequate playground space. All country schools must have good washing facilities and the pupils given routine baths. This would reduce their high incidence of disease resulting from dirt and uncleanliness.

346
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The service has been well received by the teaching staff and has been given their full co-operation and help.

Port and Quarantine. The number of people entering Bahrain, their place of entry and the number arriving without valid certificates of vaccination were recorded as follows :—

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484

Number of arrivals.	Place of Entry.	Number without valid vaccination certificate.
67,172	Manama Jetty	9,292
22,107	Muharraq Airport	721
2,112	Muharraq Jetty	684
2,344	P. C. L. Jetty, Sitra	nil
111	Sitra Port	nil
Total 93,846		10,697

This was an increase of 18,710 arrivals on last year's figures. Once again the heaviest traffic passed through Manama Jetty and also the largest number without vaccination certificates. This traffic was mostly local, coming from neighbouring Gulf ports by launch and dhow and necessitated a strict watch, but no quarantine measure other than vaccination was necessary.

Muharraq Airport still lacks adequate control arrangements for the segregation of passengers from the general public until they have passed through quarantine. To assist in this matter, a separate enclosure has now been provided for non-passengers, but due to lack of organisation it has not achieved its purpose.

The number of arrivals at Muharraq Jetty was small but important in that so many of them did not possess the necessary vaccination certificates.

Neither of the two remaining places of entry at Sitra presented any difficulty.

It was not necessary to place any person, ship or aircraft in quarantine and no case of quarantinable disease occurred during the year.

Medical attention was afforded to 1701 members of ships' crews, 1,258 attending the Port Health Dispensary at Sitra and the remaining 443 at the Public Health Dispensary in Manama. The Bahrain Government Hospital provided hospitalisation facilities and sick personnel from overseas tankers were accommodated in the Bahrain Petroleum Company's hospital. There were 36 heat cases with two deaths, otherwise illnesses were of a routine nature. Attention was again drawn to the inadequacy of arrangements on board many ships plying in the Persian Gulf in respect of insufficient supplies of cold drinking water, medicines, salt tablets, refrigeration, ventilation and air-conditioning facilities.

The Mecca Pilgrimage of the year 1372 Hegira (A.D. 1953). It is estimated that 2,578 pilgrims passed through Bahrain. All came by air, and a transit camp was established at the Airport. There was no case of infectious disease and all possessed the necessary certificates of vaccination against small-pox and cholera.

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

·744
484

Bahrain Port Health Regulations 1952 were drawn up in accordance with International Sanitary Regulations and were put into effect during the year.

Number of Ships granted Practique

After Boarding		352
Without Boarding		1179
	Total	1531

Number of Passengers, Dhows and Launches arriving at Bahrain.

Manama Jetty		1558
Muharraq Jetty		157
P.C.L. Jetty, Sitra		152
	Total	1867

Number of Passenger Aircraft arriving at Muharraq Airport 4348

Number of Aircraft, Ships or other vessels placed in Quarantine .. .. nil.

Number of Deratization Exemption Certificates issued 38

Number of Vaccinations and Inoculations carried out against :

Smallpox	25,840
Cholera	3,698
Enteric Group	680
Yellow Fever	129
Typhus	120
Plague	104

EDUCATION

Boys Schools

(From the report of Mr. Ahmed Umran, Director of Education).

Schools. Three new village schools, at Sanad, Tubli and Karzakan, were built and presented to the Government by the Bahrain Petroleum Company. The schools were fully furnished and in each place there was space for a playground near the building. His Highness Shaikh Sulman was present at the opening of the Tubli school and His Excellency Shaikh Abdulla, Minister of Education, attended the openings of the other two schools. The gift of these three buildings was much appreciated by the Government and by the people of the villages for which the schools provided education.

A large new school, on the Muharraq sea front, for small boys, was opened at the beginning of the term, with this school and three new village schools, and some additional class rooms in existing schools, it was possible to increase the total number of boys in the state schools by 610.

The building of these three schools roused immediate demands from other villages for schools to be built in their districts. Some of these requests came from villages within easy walking distance from schools. The desire for schools and sometimes for dispensaries is not always governed by real need; the existence of a school now seems to confer on a village a certain cachet. It was decided by His Highness on his return from England that three more village schools should be built by the Government, at Jidhafs, Asker and Jaw, the last place being the most distant inhabited village on the western coast. Towards the end of the year work was begun on these schools.

The growth of schools in the villages has had some repercussions. In the past the Shia villages provided the tenants and labourers in the date gardens, most of which are owned by Sunni Arabs. Landlords now realise that when the village boys acquire education they will no longer be content to work in the gardens, or as fishermen, as their fathers did before them. There is already a shortage of local labour for the date gardens and little competition to lease them. The town-dwelling landlords therefore do not view with enthusiasm the spread of education in the villages.

Staff. Every year the expansion of education makes it necessary to employ more teachers; those who complete their training in Bahrain are insufficient and have not enough experience to fill all the posts so each term the number of foreign teachers increases. Among most people this is regarded with disfavour, although there is a tendency among some to assume that because a teacher comes from abroad he must necessarily be better than any local product. Again in 1372 more teachers were recruited from neighbouring countries. The Director of Education, with the valuable assistance of the British Council in Beirut, enlisted 22 Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians and he obtained from Cairo 5 Egyptians teachers to fill vacancies made by retirements and to provide staff for larger schools. At the end of the year the number of teachers in the boys schools was as follows :—

Egyptians	10
Indians	2
Syrians	6
Lebanese	24
Palestinians	23
Others	3
Bahrainis	136
Total	204

There was a continued improvement in the standard of English in the Secondary School, due principally to its being taught by a British teacher lent to the Government by the Bahrain Petroleum Company. This arrangement has proved extremely successful.

1 [A.D. 1952-53 -- Analyst]

875 **Teachers Training Courses.** Eight students graduated at the end of the school year from the teachers training class for secondary school students. They were posted to village and primary schools. At the beginning of the next term fifteen new students joined the class.

Evening classes for teachers were held during the term with an examination for certificates on the completion of the course.

Special Courses. In March, 1953, for the fourth time, the British Council Representative in Basra arranged a week's English course in Bahrain. This time the course was taken by Mr. W. R. Keight, M.B.E., of the British Council and Mr. W. Hedley, the British teacher lent by the Bahrain Petroleum Company. The aim of the course was to teach masters and students in training for teachers, the correct use of the Oxford University English Course books.

In the summer eleven senior primary school teachers attended a refresher course at the American University of Beirut which was arranged for teachers from Bahrain and other Arab states. They lived in the British Council Hostel and had their meals in the University.

873 **Higher Education.** Four more boys, who passed out of the Secondary School, went to Beirut University for further education, three of them had scholarships from the Government and one had a scholarship from the Bahrain Petroleum Company. Two students were nominated for scholarships in Baghdad schools, allocated by the Government of Iraq to boys from Bahrain. One of these boys, however, did not take up the scholarship but entered the American University of Beirut at his own expense.

Again some of the Shaikhs and merchants sent their sons, sometimes after finishing only primary education, to schools and colleges abroad, in Beirut, Syria, Egypt and England, in one case a member of the Ruling Family was sent to a University in America. Privately made arrangements for educating young men abroad are not always successful, students who go to Europe, not under the auspices of the Government, seem disinclined to stick to one line of learning, sometimes they wander from one school to another which is an expensive waste of time.

873 177 183 It is very doubtful whether at present the education of Bahrain boys at schools in England is beneficial to them or desirable. A few boys who were at school in England have returned to Bahrain and if they can be taken as typical of the results of a European education then it is clear that the experiment is not usually successful. Parents, who in many cases have never been in Europe, send their sons to English schools with the hope that they will return equipped and eager to help their fathers in their business. The boys return. They have acquired some education, sufficient to make them critical and contemptuous of many things in their own homes and country, they resent having to resume the life which they used to lead and they have no inclination to settle down in Bahrain.

871 The Bahrain schools provide primary education for all and secondary education for a limited number of boys. The standard of education is about on a level with that in similar schools in other states in the Middle East. It is not proposed that higher education should be introduced in Bahrain, this can be obtained in neighbouring Arab countries, particularly at the American University of Beirut where 31 boys from Bahrain are now studying, 16 hold scholarships from the Government, four have scholarships from the Bahrain Petroleum Company and 11 are studying there at their own expense. In addition, the Government has sent six young men to study religion in Mecca and in Iraq.

872 Another 20 Bahrain boys are being educated, at their own expense, in schools and colleges in England and in the Middle East.

658 The policy of the Government is to give scholarships for higher education to boys from Bahrain schools to universities in the Middle East; it does not send boys to schools in England. It does, however, send young men from various government departments to do courses in England in the type of work on which they are employed in Bahrain. These candidates are sent at Government expense or, sometimes, they are granted bursaries by the British Council. This arrangement has produced satisfactory results in the case of men from the Passport Department, Municipalities, Technical School, Electric Department, Public Works Department and State Police. Men who have held positions of some responsibility for some years in Government service are improved by such courses in England and do not return to Bahrain with unsettled minds.

Secondary School. At the end of the year there were 168 boys in the school. At the end of the school year 20 boys graduated; nine became school teachers, seven went to Beirut, Egypt and Iraq for higher education and four either joined their parents in business or obtained employment in Saudi Arabia. 873

A new class with a special teacher, was started with the aim of providing a two-years commercial course. The 12 students who joined this class are being taught typewriting, book-keeping and business methods. The course appeared to be very successful and it was decided that a second class, on the same lines should be started next year.

School Hostel. There were 84 boarders in the hostel throughout the year, distributed as follows:— 871

Attending Secondary School	37
,, Technical School	15
,, Primary Schools	25
,, Teachers Training School	7

Yusuf Shirawi continued temporarily to hold the post of Warden, which he relinquished when he went to the United Kingdom to enter Glasgow University.

Town Primary and Village Schools. In the towns the four primary and three infants schools were full to capacity throughout the year. In Muharraq a new infants school was opened, owing to lack of space in the Muharraq primary school classes of the lower primary stage were opened in two of the infants schools. In Manama it was not possible to take in all the children who were on the waiting list for admission. 872

Consideration is being given to building more primary and infants schools in Manama and Hidd.

In some of the village schools full primary courses were introduced, up to third form standard. In future village schools will provide a six years programme similar to the course in the town schools.

Transport. One of the difficulties in opening more village schools is the matter of transport. Almost all the teachers live in the towns of Manama and Muharraq and even those teachers who came originally from the villages almost invariably move to the towns when they obtain employment as teachers. Local bus services are unorganised and erratic and cannot be depended on. The department has to maintain an expensive transport system for taking teachers to and from schools and for conveying boys to special classes and to games. [487] 872

Medical. A school doctor was appointed, under the supervision of the Senior Medical Officer and a system of medical records has been started. The doctor paid regular visits to all the schools and dealt with minor ailments, other cases were passed by him to the Government hospitals.

The health of boys during the year was satisfactory.

General. During the Spring holiday a group of boys from the school hostel visited Zubara, on the coast of Qatar, where they camped for several days.

Other young boys went into camp at Safra, near Rafaa.

Finance. The amount spent during the year on boys' schools, excluding the cost of building and excluding the Technical School, was Rs. 20,22,500/-. 658 871

The cost of educating one boy at school in Bahrain for a school year, of nine months, was approximately Rs. 400/-.

[H.D. 1952-53 -- Analyst]

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Statistics. The numbers of teachers and students in the boys schools at the end of the year was as follows:—

School.	*Teachers.*	*Boys.*
Secondary School	20	168
Manama West Primary School	29	679
East Primary School	13	298
Muharraq Primary School	35	720
Hidd Primary School	16	356
Manama Infants School	13	475
North Muharraq Infants School	13	388
South Muharraq Infants School	10	358
East Rafaa School	7	154
West Rafaa School	6	73
Budiya School	7	171
Khamis School	11	270
Sitra School	7	135
Samahij School	4	101
Tubli School	3	64
Sanad School	2	23
Karzakan School	4	85
Aali School	4	62
Total	204	4580

Girls Schools

(Report by Lady Belgrave, Directress of Girls Education)

872

In 1372 three new schools were opened, one in a hired house in Manama, one in a building which used to be a Police station, in Muharraq, and one in West Rafaa.

Zahra School in Manama and Mariam School in Muharraq were made into Kindergarten schools with first and second Primary classes. The school in West Rafaa has only four classes, one Kindergarten and three Primary, as it is only for the children from a group of houses at West Raffa, the other schools cover all the Primary years from class one to class six. It is very much more satisfactory to have the really small children in separate schools. The second year secondary class was started.

We again had excellent reports about the girl at school in the Lebanon, at the end of the year she was transferred to The British Syrian Training College in Beirut where the teaching is in English.

The nurse continued to work in the schools visiting one or two schools each day with very good results, but owing to domestic reasons she resigned at the end of the year. An arrangement was made with one of the dentists to treat children whose teeth needed fillings.

The health and cleanliness of the children has improved very visibly since regular medical work was undertaken.

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Staff is still a problem, especially now that we have the Secondary School. We try not to engage Bahrain teachers with only a Primary certificate, but owing to the fact that the Secondary School has only been in existence for two years there is a gap in the supply of teachers, the better students prefering to continue studying. To bring more teachers from abroad creates a problem of accommodation, but more will have to be enlisted next year.

7[A.D. 1952-53 -- Analyst]

We are already seeing the satisfactory results of having higher qualified teachers in the Kindergarten and lower sections of the schools, the children who are now coming up to the fourth year are much better grounded and able to advance further than the children in the higher classes. Those in school now will certainly make better teachers than their elders. 872

The needlework on show at the Annual Exhibition was as good as ever, although less time had been given to it especially in the higher classes. Undoubtedly many of the girls have a real aptitude for embroidery and it seems a pity not to develop it to the full. 874

There were nine Primary and one Secondary Schools during 1372, with a total of 2272 students. 871

Technical School 874

(From the report of Mr. Said Tabbara, Headmaster, Technical School).

At the beginning of the year there were 66 boys registered as students at the school, 20 in the carpentry section and 46 on the mechanical side, at the end of 1372 (October 1953) the total number of students was 70. In addition to the ordinary students 17 Bapco employees did a special course at the school during the school year.

The school programme was the same as in the previous year and there were no changes in staff. Ahmed Ali Shoumali, one of the local teachers who started as a student in the school and did two years in the Cairo Technical School before becoming a teacher, some years ago, was sent to England for a course of instruction in Technical School teaching.

Transportation of students to and from Muharraq was made in the school bus whose body was built by the students last year.

Six students took their final examination in June 1953, five of them were successful. Two of these young men joined the Bahrain Petroleum Company, one joined the P.W.D. and two others are working in the bazaar.

Both health and attendance at school during the year were satisfactory. The usual show of work done by the students was held in the Spring.

There is at present an urgent need for wiremen in Bahrain and this need will increase when the Gas-Electric Scheme develops. Many of the electricians now working in Bahrain are foreigners though some local men have been successfully trained in the State Engineer's department. The Technical School is to be enlarged by the addition of a large new workshop, new plant is on order to replace some of the existing plant and a new branch is to be opened next year for training students as practical electricians. For this purpose one of the senior students now in the school will be sent to England to do a course and a teacher will be engaged from abroad to take charge of the new branch. This development has been planned in conjunction with the State Engineer. 874 464

½ [A.D. 15.2.53 -- Analyst]

MUNICIPALITIES

MANAMA MUNICIPALITY

(From the report of Mr. Mohamed Saleh Shater, Secretary of the Manama Municipality)

633 795 At the beginning of the year, owing to sectarian differences between Sunni and Shia members in 1371 which caused the resignation of the Shia members, Municipal affairs were being dealt with by a committee of Sunnis. This was the situation until the middle of the year when the Government succeeded in persuading the Shia members to resume their duties on the Council. They returned on the understanding that they would serve for only one year after which an election should be held.

During the latter part of the year the Council functioned in a more or less normal manner; by shelving all matters which might cause controversy between the sects the Council succeeded in performing its duties without serious differences. The situation, however, was not satisfactory.

633 **Finance.** The Financial Committee which drew up the budget was formed from the temporary Sunni committee. Estimated revenue for 1372 was Rs. 7,04,000 and expenditure was assessed at the same figure. The actual revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,16,000, the expenditure was Rs. 61,000 more than was expected and at the end of the year a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to Rs. 61,000 was added to the Reserve which was then Rs. 2,83,000.

651 427 The increase in revenue was due to a great extent to higher receipts from house and shop taxes. There were many new buildings in the town and higher rents were charged for existing buildings, both for houses and shops. House taxes and shop taxes on buildings which are leased are charged on a percentage basis of the rent. Taxation on houses which are occupied by their owners is extremely low in comparison with that of rented premises. A large proportion of the rented houses are occupied by foreigners and most of the houses in which the owners live are occupied by people of the country.

425 653 368 During the year the Municipality sold land to the public at the price of Rs. 35,200 and it purchased a new fire engine for Rs. 48,000. The Government presented to the Municipality a motor-driven trailer fire pump and jeep, a rubbish carrying vehicle and a gully-emptying vehicle.

364 **Municipal activities.** Town cleaning was effected during the year by two trucks and 30 donkey carts, town rubbish was utilised to reclaim a large portion of sea on the shore at Hora, opposite Cable and Wireless premises. The method of employing donkey carts to carry town refuse is not a satisfactory one. An order was placed in England during the summer for small rubbish-carrying vehicles which can be used in narrow streets.

363 A number of roads in the town were metalled, the area dealt with was about 380,000 square feet on which was used 480,000 cubic feet of stone and 105,000 cubic feet of sand, the whole costing approximately Rs. 1,76,000.

363 247 Some progress was made in widening streets in the bazaar area, 112 new street lights were installed and more trees were planted on the roads, unfortunately each year a number of trees are destroyed, by wind or sometimes by rain which when it falls strongly seems to kill both plants and trees.

362 427 There was much building activity both in the town and on the outskirts of the town, numbers of small houses were built for occupation by their owners and more European style bungalows and flats were built for letting. House rents are excessively high, landlords expect to recover the cost of their property in less than ten years, so building houses for letting is at present a profitable investment. However, so many houses are now being built that it seems possible that in a short time there may be more houses than tenants.

633 342 During the year permits for new buildings were issued by the Municipality for 144 stone houses and 100 barasti huts and permits for repairs and additions to 186 shops and 717 houses were also granted.

1 [A.D. 1951-52 -- Analyst]

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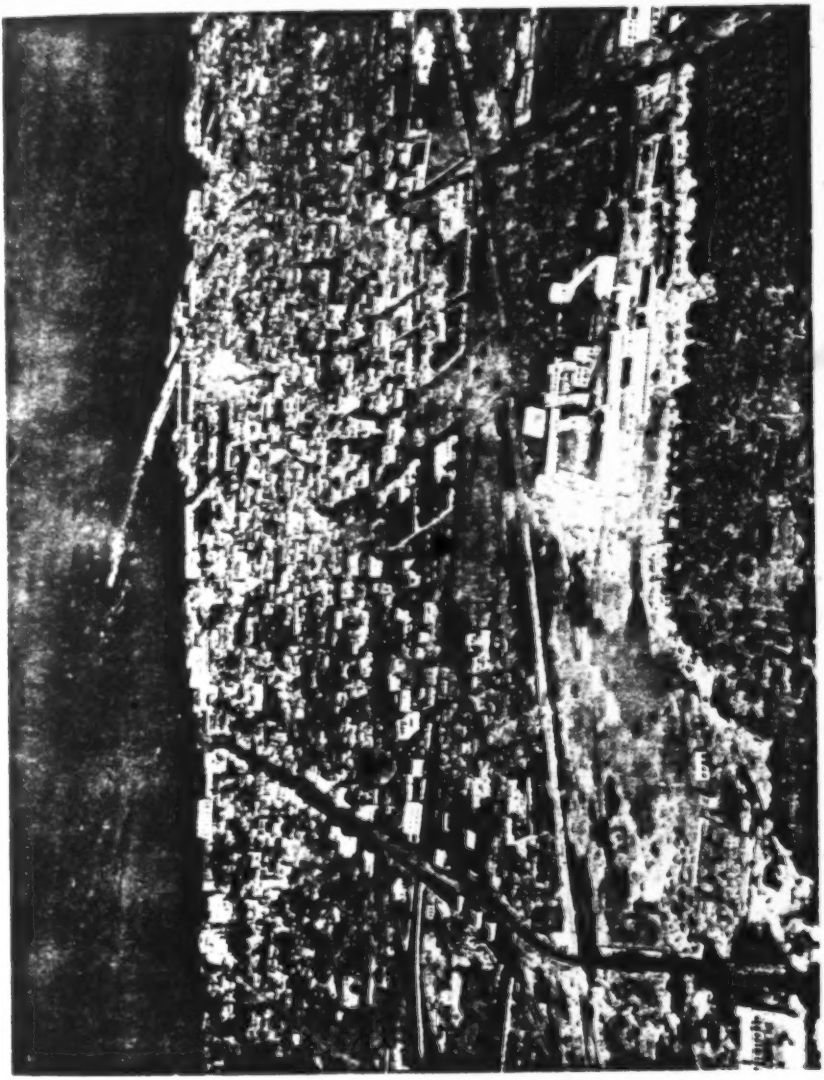

Manama Town from the South. In the foreground, the Fort.

[facing page 30]

[Manama Municipality]

368 The Municipal fire service was called out to deal with 34 fires, some of them occurring in Muharraq and in the villages. The incidence of serious fires was higher than it has ever been before.

633 Among the routine activities carried out by the Municipality was the inspection of 28,462 sheep and goats, 3446 head of cattle and 47 camels, which comprised the meat supply during the year. Pauper burials were provided for 48 persons; this in the past was a rare event, the increase in the number of cases is partly due to there being so many foreigners in Bahrain. Two pieces of low-lying land on the south of the town were raised by a filling of stone and sand, at the owner's expense. A stone wall 1,750 feet long and 5 feet high was built, in the sea, at Government expense, to surround an area of sea which is being reclaimed by filling with town rubbish covered with sand.

The Municipality issued 1,550 permits for building, 884 notices were sent out to people requiring them to repair drains and sewers and 23 cases were filed in the various courts. The temporary council met 21 times and there were 41 meetings of sub-committees.

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STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1372 *

Revenue	Rs.			Expenditure	Rs.		
Shop Tax	284,817	10	6	Staff Salaries P. Fund, etc.	138,183	12	6
House Tax	244,964	15	0	Office Expenses	7,358	11	0
Government Grant	100,000	0	0	Town Cleaning	239,742	2	0
Local Cart Tax	5,991	8	0	Town Lighting	43,009	6	0
Slaughterhouse Fees	27,015	0	0	Road Metalling and Repairing	176,895	13	3
Rent of Municipal Property	32,591	12	0	Widening Roads	10,543	4	0
Miscellaneous taxes and fees	116,652	2	6	Pauper Burials	3,380	0	0
Licences of professional trades	8,082	4	0	Upkeep of Municipal property	9,642	8	0
	820,115	4	0	Muharraq shares in certain taxes	25,540	3	0
				Upkeep of Public W.C's and rubbish bins	4,259	12	0
				Miscellaneous	7,950	7	6
				Fire Service, Road Spraying and Trees Watering	72,969	1	8
				Planting street trees and square gardens	22,106	4	0
				Slaughterhouse expenses	3,565	0	0
					765,146	4	11
				Surplus of Revenue	54,968	15	1
Total Rs.	820,115	4	0	Total Rs.	820,115	4	0

Cash in Bank at the end of 1371	Rs.	255,997	5	0
Cash in Bank at the end of 1372		283,387	8	10

MUHARRAQ MUNICIPALITY

(From the report of Mr. Ibrahim Khalfan, Municipal Secretary)

633 652 **Finance.** When the 1372 budget was made a deficit of Rs. 1,59,000 was anticipated. As usual the Finance Committee of the Council planned to spend very much more than they could possibly hope to receive. This year, however, the reckless financial methods of the Council met with more success than they deserved as His Highness Shaikh Sulman made a special grant of 1 lakh from the Privy Purse to the Muharraq Municipal funds. Owing to this unexpected windfall instead of ending the year with a deficit of almost a lakh the revenue exceeded the expenditure by over Rs. 3,000/-.

* [A.D. 1952-53 -- Analyst]

[Muharraq Municipality]

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There was a small increase in house tax collections but the sum of Rs. 3,370/-, owing to the Municipality, was written off as most of the 853 persons who were indebted had left Bahrain, which suggests some laxity on the part of tax collectors. Shop taxes, including market tax, produced less than in 1371. Shops are divided into two categories and pay Rs. 2/- and Rs. 1/8 per month, which is a very low rate, they should be assessed according to the rentals.

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The total expenditure was Rs. 3,23,600, it was Rs. 66,000 less than the estimated expenditure but exceeded the previous year's expenditure by Rs. 83,000. The largest item of expenditure was on widening roads and most of this amount was spent on compensating house owners for cutting part of their property.

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Municipal Activities. Two roads were surfaced with cold patch and another road was metalled and surfaced by the P.W.D., 58 new street lights were installed. The usual town cleaning services were effectively carried out and Municipal Officials were active in supervising the sale of fresh fruit and in inspecting animals in the slaughterhouse.

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During the year 16 new stone houses were built and 1,500 permits were issued for repairing stone houses and shops. Only 53 permits were issued for building or repairing barastis, as against 200 in the previous year. There were 285 unoccupied houses and compounds.

There was some building activity on the northern edge of the town where building plots have been bought from the Government and from the Municipality by persons wishing to build stone houses.

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On his return from England His Highness decided that a public garden should be made on the north side of Muharraq on a large triangular piece of land which was reclaimed from the sea shore by being filled with town rubbish.

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The Finance Committee at the end of the year again submitted a budget showing an anticipated deficit of Rs. 86,000.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. 1372

Revenue				Expenditure			
House Tax	Rs. 41,169	3	9	Staff Salaries	Rs. 72,698	3	6
Shop Tax	23,860	9	0	Office Expenditure	3,450	0	0
Government Grant	1,00,000	0	0	Transport	41,010	0	6
H.H. Grant*	1,00,000	0	0	Upkeep of Roads	55,874	7	0
Wood, Ghee and Sheep Tax	26,673	3	6	Widening of Roads	91,834	4	0
Rent of Municipal property	20,731	5	0	Town Cleaning	43,050	8	6
Building and Mason fees	3,928	8	0	Town Lighting	4,531	1	0
Miscellaneous Taxes and Fees	9,248	7	0	Upkeep of Public Wells	2,180	6	0
Water Rent	1,699	0	0	Pauper Burials	5,104	0	0
				Miscellaneous Fees	3,190	3	0
				Upkeep of Municipal Property	373	12	0
				Poor Relief	381	2	0
					Rs. 3,23,678	0	6
				Surplus of Revenue	3,632	3	9
	Rs. 3,27,310	4	3		Rs. 3,27,310	4	3

*Rs. 70,859/- was paid direct to the Government to settle its outstanding account.

4: Bahrain G-S (no date) 1953 M22 Bahrain MZ2

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Muharraq Town and the Causeway.
In centre foreground, a fish trap.

[facing page 32]

HIDD MUNICIPALITY

651 683 Finance. The total revenue was Rs. 28,739, slightly higher than in 1372. At the end of the year there was a surplus of Rs. 6,102. The amount expended was almost the same as in the previous year. At the end of the year His Highness granted Rs. 25,000 to the Municipal funds for building property to increase the Municipal revenue.

The town was clean and well kept and some progress was made in widening the one main street which passes through the length of the town.

RAFAA MUNICIPALITY

which includes East, West and North Rafaa

(From the report of Shaikh Abdulla bin Khalid, President of the Municipal Council)

651 683 363 This Municipality, the last one to be formed in Bahrain, having been established in 1371, carried out its duties successfully during the year. Its revenue was Rs. 37,000 of which Rs. 20,000 was a grant from the Government.

Houses were registered and numbered for the purpose of charging house tax and a piece of land below East Rafaa was laid out as a building area, in conjunction with the Land Department. The Municipality began work on widening the road which passes through East Rafaa and removed part of some houses in order to widen this road.

365 Repairs were carried out to Ain Hinaimyah, the old well on the plain below East Rafaa which provides fresh drinking water, which used to be sold in Manama at a high price, being of superior quality to the artesian well water.

364 Ancient rubbish heaps, which disfigured the edge of the town, were removed and the material was used to fill in deep pits, inside the town, where mud had been dug for building houses.

The Municipality began to establish a regular town cleaning service.

MINORS' ESTATES DEPARTMENT

(From the report of Mr. Mohammed Dowaiger, Superintendent of the Department)

471 657 The Department took over the administration of 15 new estates and dealt with 28 compensation cases relating to persons in the employment of the Bahrain Government and the Bahrain Petroleum Company. The value of the estates was Rs. 131,000. Compensation paid by the Bahrain Petroleum Company in cases of death or disablement of employees is passed by the Government to the Minors' Estates Department which pays the persons who are entitled to receive compensation.

657 427 Rents of property administered by the Department produced almost 2 lakhs, the number of properties, including shops, houses, gardens, etc., was 530. The Department sold nine lots of property during the year, for approximately half a lakh and made purchases amounting to Rs. 0,000. The sum of Rs [illegible]000 was recovered from divers who were in debt to various estates.

657 736 Disbursements for maintenance amounted to Rs. 108,800, almost exactly the same sum as was paid out in the previous year. At the beginning of the year the number of orphans and widows who were drawing allowances was 442, of these 36 attained majority and took over their property, cash payments to them totalled Rs. 182,500.

657 682 The Department built four houses in Manama and Muharraq and carried out repairs to a number of other buildings, the expenditure under this heading was Rs. 78,000.

As usual the funds held by the Department together with funds placed at its disposal by the Government were given out on loan to the public, at interest, secured by title deeds of immovable property or gold. The rates of interest charged by the Department are low in comparison to those prevailing in the market.

During the year the Government placed with the Department a further 2½ lakhs, making its total deposit Rs. 10,80,000.

Interest on loans collected during the year was Rs. 1,46,000, there is a scale of interest depending upon the amount of the loan, the average rate of interest during the year was 6 per cent.

Loans repaid to the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 19,29,000, about 3 lakhs more than in 1371, new loans, made to the public, were approximately 24½ lakhs. At the end of the year 24½ lakhs were on loan to the public.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNT

Receipts			Expenditure		
Balance from 1371 ..	Rs.	16, 585 6 10	Maintenance allowances, etc.	Rs.	1,08,876 9 0
From estates and compensation cases		1,31,249 1 8	Purchase of properties		9,330 0 0
Rents		1,96,394 13 4	Upkeep of buildings and additions ..		78,325 15 11
Refund of Loans ..		19,29,600 0 0	Payments to the beneficiaries		1,82,511 10 0
Interest on Loans ..		1,46,040 0 0	Loans advanced ..		24,40,250 0 0
Deposits		2,09,051 12 5	Balance in the Eastern Bank		1,25,205 9 1
Loan from Government		2,50,000 0 0			
By sale of properties ..		50,451 4 3			
Debts recovered ..		15,127 5 6			
Total	Rs.	29,44,499 12 0	Total	Rs.	29,44,499 12 0

LAND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

(From the report of Mr. Abdul-Aziz Al Saleh, acting Superintendent of the Department)

423 651 495 **Land Registration.** There were 1,072 transactions during the year which included 628 sales, 262 registration of titles and 182 gifts; the properties which were dealt with consisted of 273 plots of ground, most of them being building sites, 82 gardens, 47 shops and 26 miscellaneous lots. Fees amounting to Rs. 1,27,975 were collected of which Rs. 1,20,781 was derived from sales and Rs. 7,194 from registration of titles, etc

Sales and Land Values. The aggregate value of the property which was sold was approximately 40 lakhs, £300,000. In the previous year prices reached a somewhat higher figure but they included several sales of large areas of land on the edge of Manama. There has been no fall in land prices and there are no indications of a change in the situation. High prices are still being paid for building sites in Manama on which European style houses, flats and bungalows, are being built, which are let at excessively high rents. When the demand for houses of this type begins to lessen then rents will decrease and there are some signs that this event is not far off, several recently built houses have "To Let" notices on their doors. At present as much as Rs. 1,000/- per month is being charged for a three-bedroom, dining-sitting-room bungalow on the Jufair Road.

A recent satisfactory development has been the demand by working class men to buy small building plots in Manama, Muharraq, Hidd and Rafaa. The building loan schemes of the Government and the Bahrain Petroleum Company have stimulated this development. At one time people were satisfied to live in hired houses or barastis for which they paid rent but now, partly owing to the rapaciousness of landlords and partly because it has become everyone's ambition to own the house in which he lives, there is an active demand for plots of ground on which small houses can be built. Unfortunately the Government owns very little land in and around Manama and nobody wishes to live even at a short distance from the bazaar, the schools and the cinemas.

The most important sales were an Arab style house in the southern district of Manama, on Shaikh Isa Road, which was sold for Rs. 200,000 and a plot of land in the Qudhabia district which was bought by the Government as a site for workmen's dwellings for Rs. 2,57,000, at Rs. 2/5 per square foot. The Government sold 87 plots of land, in various places, for Rs. 3.50,000. Land on the edge of the towns of Manama and Muharraq was sold at prices ranging from Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 3/- per square foot. Thirty building plots were sold at East Rafaa, on the plain below the town, to residents of Rafaa, at 2 Annas per square foot. Land on this site was marked out as a residential area with rows of plots of uniform depth along future roads. At the end of the year a few purchasers had begun to build stone houses on the ground which they bought.

Legislation. In Safar (October 1952) an important Ordinance was issued which prohibited all persons subject to Bahrain jurisdiction from disposing of any property except to Bahrain subjects. An extension of this order was issued later providing for the contingency of heirs in an estate of a Bahrain subject being themselves foreign subjects. The result of these Ordinances was that not only were Bahrain subjects restricted from selling their property to foreigners but all persons subject to Bahrain jurisdiction, Persians, subjects of Saudi Arabia and of other Gulf States, were restricted from selling their property to each other or to nationals of other countries. Only foreigners not under the jurisdiction of the Bahrain Courts were free to sell their property to other foreigners. The object of the Government is to prevent land in Bahrain from being alienated and it is hoped that in future this legislation will be further extended to preclude all foreigners in Bahrain from disposing of their property to any persons who are not Bahrain subjects.

The imposition of this ordinance caused some resentment among foreigners especially among Saudi Arabians and Persians who in the past have acquired extensive property in Bahrain. This ordinance was probably the cause of some reduction in the number of large land sales during 1372.

One of the reasons why the Government now has so little land at its disposal in Manama and on the outskirts of the town is because in the past large pieces of land were either sold or given to Persians and Saudi Arabians. In the former category is one of the principal landowners in the town. The only area of any size, suitable for development as a housing area, is the land on the south-west of Manama which is now occupied by the installations of Cable and Wireless Ltd. Arrangements are being made for the Company to move out into the country to a site on the Aali plain, but this move will take some time to be carried out.

Rents of Government Shops. The Department collected rents amounting to Rs. 51,000/- from the shops in Barrett Road and from the flat above the Post Office and Rs. 20,000/- from rents of 26 plots of land which were let on leases. Temporary leases of land produced Rs. 3,800.

659 133 **Aerial Survey.** One of the most important items in general use is a map, and throughout history it has been found that the mapping of new areas has been among the first of man's activities.

114 The first reliable maps of Bahrain was produced in 1905, following a survey of the island which was carried out under the direction of Lieut. Colonel F. B. Longe, R.E., Surveyor-General of India. This map, copies of which can still be obtained in the Land Department, is a very good map and shows towns, villages, tracks, mounds and contours, but as it was produced many years ago, since when there have been many changes in the towns and villages and in the area under cultivation, it was thought desirable to carry out a new survey. Messrs. Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd., were commissioned to make an aerial survey of Muharraq Island, Manama town and the area south of Manama as far as the coast. This work was carried out in December 1951. In May 1952 the survey was extended by arrangement with the Bahrain Petroleum Company to cover the whole of Bahrain Island and the neighbouring islands.

During the first survey both vertical and oblique photographs were taken and by the end of 1952 a considerable amount of interesting material had arrived in Bahrain. It consisted of 51 oblique photographs produced in two sizes, 10-in. × 12-in. and 5-in. × 5 in. The series of vertical photographs covered the whole of the area which had been included in the survey.

From the vertical photographs maps were produced, one covering the whole of Muharraq Island, Muharraq town in seven sections at a scale of 200 feet to an inch, the area south east of Manama as far as Jufair, also in seven sections, on a scale of 200 feet to an inch and the town of Manama in thirteen sections, one for each district, a scale of 100 feet to an inch. In addition, mosaics of Manama and Muharraq were produced. All these photographs and mosaics are on sale to the public and can be obtained from the Land Department.

Following the first survey, the Bahrain Petroleum Company made available to the Government all the material which they had obtained from the aerial survey which had been carried out on their behalf and they also provided valuable information from their land surveys which included an initial survey of the town of Manama which was done some months before the aerial work. Last year all the available information was collected and a map was hand-drawn on the basis of this information. Hunting Aerosurveys was instructed to produce a map of Bahrain, in four colours, on the scale of 1 inch to the mile. The map is now in the hands of the printers. It will cover the whole of Bahrain and Muharraq islands as well as the nearby smaller islands, but not the Hawar group. It will contain inserts showing the town areas of Manama, Muharraq and Awali. This map will be on sale in London and New York, as well as in Bahrain, on plain paper or mounted on linen or folded on linen. To produce this map information has been obtained from the Survey of India Office, the Royal Geographical Society and the Bahrain Petroleum Company and from the War Office map of 1939 and with the information now available it will be a reasonable task to revise the map, in future, should it require again bringing up to date after some years have passed.

SUNNI WAQF DEPARTMENT

(From the report of Shaikh Atiyyatallah bin Abdurrehman AlKhalifah, Superintendent of the Department)

647 871 795 The Department is controlled by a committee of Sunni merchants and by a Superintendent and clerical staff, the latter are paid by the Government. All Waqf property is administered by the Department which pays out of the revenue collected from the property the salaries and emoluments of mosque officials, it also contributes towards the cost of the religious school in Manama and towards the expenses of some young men who are studying religion abroad.

During the year the Department sent a deputation consisting of one of the members of the committee and the Superintendent to Kuwait to make a claim for the Waqf funds from the large and very valuable building on the Sea Road west of the Customs pier. This building was acquired by one Hilal Al Materi a Kuwaiti pearl merchant. He dedicated it as a Waqf for charitable purposes, not specifying whether the funds should be spent in Bahrain or in Kuwait. The Sunni Waqf Department obtained an opinion on the case from Al Azhar in Cairo supporting their claim that the Waqf should be spent in the country where the property was situated. The Deputation was not received with any enthusiasm in Kuwait, some sort of compromise was arrived at but at the end of the year the Department had not received any contribution from the Waqf towards charitable objects in Bahrain.

PASSPORT DEPARTMENT

(From the report of Mr. Kadhim Al Asfoor, Passport Officer)

Revenue. The total revenue was Rs. 53,789/-, about Rs. 19,000 less than was collected in 1371. This decrease was due to a shortage of book passports which were being printed in England. Some changes were made in the new passports which now contain the name of the holder on the outside of the cover as well as inside it. A further change in the wording is "date of birth" instead of "age," though at present very few of the people who use the passports know either the date of their birth or their age. Revenue from Travel Passes was Rs. 22,339, from entry forms, Rs. 8,236 and from miscellaneous forms Rs. 5,041.

Pilgrims. Only 280 persons did the Pilgrimage to Mecca, this number included 19 Persians, long resident in Bahrain who were granted passport facilities to perform the pilgrimage. Over 3,500 Shia pilgrims visited the Holy Cities of Iraq, an increase of about 500 over the previous year's number. These pilgrims included many people from the villages. Some of them crossed from Iraq to Persia and visited the Shia shrines of Persia. Such journeys are lengthy and expensive and the increase in the number of Shia pilgrims every year is an indication of prosperity among the working classes.

About 200 Arabs from Bahrain went to the Lebanon, mostly during the summer, this was about half the number who travelled there last year. In spite of inducements by the Government of the Lebanon to encourage tourists from the Gulf the people of Bahrain are beginning to find that they cannot afford to pay the excessively high prices which prevail in Beirut and in mountain resorts. The much advertised wealth of certain Gulf states seems to have caused the people of the Lebanon to regard any Arab from the Gulf as a rich traveller and a potential spender.

		Arrivals.	*Departures.*
Passengers.	By Air	22,542 ..	23,758
	By steamers	13,206 ..	13,136
	By Country Craft	34,220 ..	35,228

Number of dhows and launches visiting Bahrain : 4,958.

During the year 1,077 gratis passes were issued to Shaikhs, their followers, teachers and students. Numerous members of the Ruling Family with their followers went on hunting trips to Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait.

During the diving season 496 Persian divers were allowed to land in Bahrain and to return to Persia after the diving season.

† [Sunni Waqf Department -- Ed.]

486 167 186 **Abolition of visas.** An order was issued at the beginning of the year allowing nationals of Oman, the Trucial Coast, Muscat, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen to enter Bahrain without being in possession of visas for Bahrain, issued by the British Consular or other authorities, provided that they had valid national passports or travel documents endorsed for Bahrain. Unfortunately this arrangement enabled a large number of Persians to enter Bahrain carrying travel papers describing them as being subjects of Trucial Shaikhdoms. The Government has no wish to restrict Arabs from other parts of the Gulf from coming to work in Bahrain, where there is still a demand for unskilled labour, but it views with distaste any increase in the Persian minority which exists in Bahrain. When it became evident that a number of Persians were entering Bahrain under the guise of being permanent residents of Oman or the Trucial Coast the passport authorities were ordered to allow such persons to remain in Bahrain not longer than 15 days. It is estimated that during the year about 9,075 immigrants from Oman and the Trucial Coast entered Bahrain in order to find work, they were issued with permits to remain in Bahrain for one year, subject to renewal. In almost every case the immigrants were men.

486 687 696 167 **Illegal Entries.** The number of persons who were arrested and repatriated to their countries, having attempted to enter the country without travel documents, was 124, consisting of 68 Pakistanis, 23 Omanis and 33 Persians. The number of persons who succeeded in entering Bahrain without being caught is undoubtedly large. The Pakistanis crossed the Gulf to Muscat by dhows and continued their journey by foot up the coast to Doha, there they chartered a dhow to take them to the nearest port in Saudi Arabia, on their way to Mecca. The Nakhuda, however, landed them on the Bahrain coast, somewhere near Jaw, probably telling them that it was the coast of Arabia. These unfortunate pilgrims were eventually sent back by steamer to Karachi.

During the year the Bahrain courts heard four cases against Bahrain Nakhudas who had landed passengers in Bahrain knowing that they were illegal entrants. They were severely dealt with. Most of the passenger smuggling is done by Qatar Nakhudas who land the people on unfrequented stretches of coast or on shoals on the Eastern side of Bahrain. Two Persian Nakhudas were prosecuted in the Agency Courts and sentenced to imprisonment and fines for the same offence.

In January 1953 information was received that a certain Persian Nakhuda, Ghulam Reza, a naturalised Bahrain subject, had arranged to ship a number of Persians to Bahrain. His launch arrived with 63 Persians on board who were refused permission to land, not being in possession of papers. They were transferred to another launch bound for Kuwait. Later some of the same passengers were found in Manama and it was discovered that the Nakhuda had, after leaving Bahrain, transferred the passengers to another vessel and landed them on the coast where they were met by motor buses which conveyed them to Manama. Ghulam Reza was subsequently arrested, prosecuted, imprisoned for one year and fined Rs. 4,000. His charge was Rs. 150 a head for landing Persians in Bahrain.

641 **Bahrain Nationality.** During the year 31 applications were received from people of various nationalities applying for Bahrain nationality. Of these 19 were accepted, being from persons long resident in Bahrain and possessing immovable property ; three of these were Indian subjects and three were Pakistanis. The courts investigated 44 applications by Persians who claimed to have been born in Bahrain. Proof of birth, especially in the case of older people, cannot easily be produced. Only 9 of these applicants were able to prove that they were born in the country. At the beginning of the year an order was issued to the effect that no Persian whose application for Bahrain nationality was accepted would be issued with a passport until two years had elapsed from the date on which he was granted nationality. As a result of this order only a small number of Persians submitted applications. The main object of the Persians who applied for Bahrain nationality was to obtain passports with which to enter Saudi Arabia where their presence was not appreciated.

874 **Passport Offjcial's Course.** Ali bin Abdulla, a clerk in the Passport Department, did a course in England studying and learning passport and immigration methods and procedure. The course was arranged by the British Government, the results appear to be satisfactory.

JUDICIAL

(From the report of Mr. Salim Al Arayedh, Superintendent, Judicial Department)

The number of cases of all kinds which were filed in the Senior Court, consisting of Shaikh Daij bin Hamed and Shaikh Ali bin Ahmed, sitting separately except on one day of the week when both sit together with the Adviser, was 1158. This was 258 more than in the previous year. The cases consisted of 451 civil suits of which 15 related to administration of estates, 430 criminal charges, including a number of trivial matters which would not usually be dealt with by a senior court, and 227 land registration cases. The increase over the previous year was mainly due to the court having acquired jurisdiction over nationals of other Gulf States. Of these cases 167 were civil suits. 691

In all the courts civil suits predominate and a high proportion of them are concerned with immovable property. The high value of land, especially in the towns, has made the public more conscious of the importance of boundaries and the worth of property. There has been much litigation over inheritance and shares in houses and gardens. Heirs in estates who in the past were content to live together in one building now apply to the courts for an order to divide the property so that they may sell their shares in it. Because such high prices can be obtained for land anybody who can claim even a small share in a building or a garden takes his case to the courts. 691 423 428

It has been noticed in the Appeal Court too that questions of land ownership and boundaries have predominated.

There were no important civil cases and, apart from traffic offences, no serious crimes. A man stabbed his brother during a quarrel, inflicting "grievous hurt" for which he was sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment and in two fatal traffic accidents drivers of vehicles were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and to pay fines of Rs. 5,000/-. In certain traffic offences the occupants of cars ran away which suggests that they were probably under the influence of liquor when the accidents occurred. 681 697

Fines amounting to Rs. 7,623/- were paid into court and the sum collected in court fees was Rs. 43,599.

In the small courts 1,964 new cases were filed, 1,668 cases were disposed of and at the end of the year 692 cases were pending. The courts issued 506 execution orders leaving 155 to be dealt with at the end of the year. 691

The Sunni and Shia Courts heard 269 and 172 cases respectively leaving 119 and 51 cases pending. Out of 129 cases which were referred to the Majlis Tajara for an opinion 94 cases were returned to the courts and 35 cases were pending.

The Sunni Shera Court did not work smoothly during the year owing to differences of opinion among the three Kadis, two of them being of the Maliki and one of the Shafi Sect. At one time all cases were judged according to the Maliki tenets, this being the sect of the Ruling Family, but some years ago the Government issued a direction to the court according to which if the plaintiff, or both parties, followed the Shafi doctrine then their case should be tried according to Shafi law. 692 693

There has also been criticism of the Maglis Tajara which consists of a group of leading merchants appointed by the Government who give opinions on commercial matters and local custom. They are busy men and they receive no pay and when it is inconvenient for them to attend the court, and it is frequently inconvenient, they do not appear. Often less than half of the number are present. In addition, they are closely connected either as competitors or partners and it is sometimes difficult for them to give impartial opinion.

The Shia Appeal Kadi gave judgment in 18 cases, the Senior Appeal Court heard 27 cases and the Junior Appeal Court dealt with 28 cases.

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

693
671

Among a small but vociferous section of the public there is a demand for a Code. This would be of great help to the Magistrates in the Court but as most of the cases which they hear are civil cases some sort of civil code is required even more than a criminal code. There is also criticism of the lack of legal qualifications of the magistrates, who are members of the Ruling Family. None of them have had legal training though some of them have had long experience of local court work. This is a relic of the days when the chief men of a tribe used to dispense justice to the members of the tribe. In the past the arrangement worked well enough but times have changed and the type of people who now appear in court are better educated, more sophisticated and more critical than they used to be.

POLICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

(From the report of Shaikh Khalifah bin Mohamed AlKhalifah, Director of Police and Public Security)

625

Strength. At the end of the year the strength of the Police and Natur forces was as follows:

Superintendents	3
Inspectors	Nil
Sub-Inspectors	3
N.C.O's and Men	299
Followers, Clerks, Boatmen, etc.	46
Armed Naturs	261

Three Police Inspectors were promoted to Superintendents and the post of the State Superintendent of Police was changed to Director of Police and Public Security.

During the year 53 recruits were enlisted, 30 men were granted their discharge, 2 were dismissed, 4 deserted and one died. The Naturs were increased by 7 men.

Duties. There was no change in the regular police duties which, as before, absorbed about half of the force. These duties included police posts, standing guards, police station personnel, traffic and jail duties and land and sea patrols. Musketry courses were fired by 271 N.C.O's and Men and by 4 Officers.

The camel section, which eventually became a picturesque but expensive survival, was done away with ; 11 camels were sold and one died and the men were posted to other sections. Patrol work previously done by the camel section can be carried out more economically and more efficiently by car patrols.

The health of the Police was good, the sick parade average was 5.7 per cent. against 6.2 per cent. in the previous year ; 44 men were in-patients at the Government Hospital as against 52 in 1371.

An N.C.O. with many years service in the force, Naik Juma Ali Taimoor, was run over by a car, when he was sitting outside a shop, and killed.

Earned leave was taken by 80 men of the State Police, most of them spent their leave in Bahrain ; 71 Naturs took earned leave.

Pay, rations and allowances were the same as in 1371.

Stores. Among the stores which were purchased during the year were blankets, boots, saddlery and spares for guns and rifles. Brass numerals to be worn by every N.C.O. and policeman were imported from the United Kingdom. In the past no numbers were worn.

At the end of the year the amount in the Police Provident Fund was Rs. 2,11,507. The balance of the Police Fund was Rs. 11,563/-, the sum of Rs. 5,744/- was paid out in loans to Police and Naturs, most of the payments being for building or repairing houses.

Crimes and Accidents. There was a slight increase in the number of serious crimes which is thought to be partly due to the large influx of foreigners, especially Omanis, during recent years.

On 25th January, 1953, some Omanis who were living in the brothel area, missed one of their party, Abdulla bin Salim. They went to his house which was found to be locked. One of them climbed over the wall and on entering the house he found Abdulla with his throat cut. The victim was a bad character, a procurer in the brothel area. Police investigations produced no evidence to justify a prosecution.

On 13th December, 1952, a youth named Abdul Husain bin Isa, who worked as a car cleaner and who habitually slept in a garage in Manama, was found by the owner of the garage, when he came to take out his car, lying dead on his bed with a wound in his back and signs of having been throttled. The garage doors were locked, one key was in the possession of the youth and the owner of the garage had another key. The garage, however, could have been entered by an inner door. There appeared to be no motive for the murder as the victim was not of the type to be associated with an affair of sex. The Police arrested the owner of the garage and his brother and laid a charge of murder against them in the Bahrain Court. The family of the murdered man were insistent that he had been murdered by the owners of the garage. The case was heard and the accused were acquitted owing to lack of evidence.

On 17th May, 1953, one Abdul Husain bin Haji Sulman bin Khalaf, a local Bahraini, was walking in a lane near his house, at night. His brother, Ibrahim, came on him from behind and stabbed him twice with a knife. He was seriously injured but after hospital treatment he recovered. The reason for the attack was a family quarrel. The attacker was sentenced to four years imprisonment with hard labour.

On 7th November, 1952, two men were cleaning their hands with petrol at one of the garages in Manama. Another man lit a match which ignited the petrol causing serious burns to both of the men one of whom subsequently died in hospital.

An Omani came from Dubai and reported to the Police that two years before his son, aged 18, who was working in a garage in Bahrain, died from burns. It was established that the boy had died in hospital as a result of burns but no evidence was forthcoming about the cause of the burns.

A man who was arrested for pickpocketing attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor blade, in the Police Station.

There were two deaths from electrocution. A boy of 12 years caught hold of an electric wire in a shop and was killed, and a man climbed an electric standard, in order to catch birds, touched a live wire and was killed immediately.

Five cases of accidental drowning occurred, two men were lost when their small fishing craft capsized, an old man, reputed to be nearly 100 years old, fell into the sea from a fishing boat during stormy weather off Barbar and two children were drowned on the shore west of Manama town. In none of these cases was there any suggestion of foul play.

On 23rd August, 1953, some boys were out shooting on the shore near Jasrah. A shot from the gun of Mohamed Ahmed Al Ghatam entered the neck of one Ibrahim bin Mohamed Al Khalifah and killed him. The owner of the gun immediately left Bahrain. His father was ordered to pay Rs. 5000 to the relatives of the victim and to remove himself from Jasrah and an order was passed against the son forbidding him to return to Bahrain for an indefinite period. The families were related and were branches of the Ruling Family.

There were 280 cases of theft reported to the Police against 303 cases in 1371. Of these cases 55 were presented in Court, 133 cases were undetected and 92 cases were not proceeded with for lack of evidence. Most of the cases were pickpocketing and thefts of clothes.

674 The following were some of the more serious cases of theft ; clothing and money were stolen from people staying in a local hotel in the bazaar, money was stolen from a house in Rafaa and a radio and carpet was stolen from the house of a member of the American Mission. In all these cases the thieves were caught and the stolen property was recovered. In 11 other cases thefts of money, jewellery, wearing apparel, etc., were reported to the Police. In some instances persons were prosecuted for theft, but acquitted and in other cases no evidence was obtained.

Five Pakistanis were prosecuted for "bilking" shop keepers.

674 273 Fewer persons than in the previous year were convicted for contravention of liquor and drug regulations, this does not, however, indicate any decrease in the habit of drinking which among certain classes is becoming almost universal. Altogether 24 persons were prosecuted for distilling, selling and being in possession of liquor and for dealing in hashish and opium.

548 276 In one case a Palestinian was found to be in possession of 15 lbs. of opium. There is every reason to believe that an active trade in opium is carried on through Bahrain to the West. It is brought to Bahrain from Persia and India via the Trucial Coast and then conveyed on to ships in the harbour which carry it to Europe or the United States.

731 **Fires.** There were a number of serious fires during the year in which many people lost their barasti houses and their possessions. Most of the fires were caused by pressure stoves or lamps which ignited Saaf (palm branch) houses. There were no cases of arson.

The most serious fire was in the Telegraph area where 75 houses were completely destroyed together with their contents. A very strong wind fanned the fire which was only prevented from spreading over another area of barasti houses by wide roads on three sides of the site. This was one of the worst fires known in Bahrain. It appears to have been caused by an old blind man who knocked over a fire or a lamp in his house which lit the palm branch walls of the building. No lives were lost. In the village of Mahooz 55 houses were destroyed in one fire a few of these houses had mud and-stone walls and matting roofs. In other fires, some of them in Manama and some in the villages, 17, 12, 15 and 14 houses were destroyed. In none of these fires was there any loss of life. In a fire in a launch, anchored off Manama, one man lost his life. More supplies of fire fighting equipment, hose pipe, etc., etc., which had been ordered in England were part of the cargo of a Strick Line ship which caught fire near Sitra and which burned for several days.

[368]

AGENCY COURT

RESULT OF PROSECUTIONS IN 1372

674

No.	Nature of Offences.	No. of Cases.	No. of persons accused.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons acquitted.	Remarks.
1	Causing Death by Rash or Negligent Act	1	1	1	—	
2	Theft	1	1	1	—	
3	Cheating	1	1	1	—	
4	Criminal breach of trust	2	2	2	—	
5	Use of criminal force and assault	1	1	—	1	
6	Liquor drinking and possession of	6	7	6	1	
7	Charas and Opium	1	2	1	1	
8	Affray	1	3	3	—	
		14	18	15	3	

NATIONALITIES :

British	1 person
Indian	3 persons
Pakistan	2 ,,
Palestine	1 ,,
Transjordan	1 person
Iraq	10 persons
	18

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

674

THE BAHRAIN COURT

RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS IN 1372

No.	Nature of Offence.	No. of Cases.	No. of accused.	No. of convictions.	No. of persons acquitted.	Remarks.
1	Murder	1	2	—	2	
2	Attempted Murder	1	1	1	—	
3	Attempted Suicide	1	1	1	—	
4	Culpable Homicide	1	1	1	—	
5	Causing death by rash or negligent act	1	1	—	1	
6	Theft	50	76	53	23	
7	Attempted Theft	8	8	6	2	
8	Forgery	2	3	1	2	
9	Receiving Stolen Property	3	4	2	2	
10	Cheating	6	7	6	1	
11	Criminal Breach of Trust	11	16	6	10	
12	Use of Criminal Force and Assault	104	170	124	46	
13	Misappropriation	11	15	9	6	
14	Un-natural Offence	11	11	9	2	
15	Adultery	13	15	7	8	
16	Public Nuisance	38	62	52	10	
17	Distilling Liquor	2	3	3	—	
18	Liquor Drinking and Possession of	6	6	5	1	
19	Charas and Opium	4	4	4	—	
20	Gambling	7	24	22	2	
21	Profiteering	4	5	2	3	
22	Affray	9	17	11	6	
23	Obstructing Public Servant	1	1	1	—	
24	Assault of Police	5	5	5	—	
25	Mischief by fire	2	3	2	1	
26	Mischief by cattle	2	2	2	—	
27	Offences affecting decency and morals	3	13	7	6	
28	Entering Bahrain without passport	8	43	32	11	
29	Begging	2	2	2	—	
		317	521	376	145	

NATIONALITIES :

Bahrain	354	persons
Iran	7	,,
Trucial Coast	108	,,
Muscat	22	,,
Saudi Arabia	19	,,
Kuwait	4	,,
Qatar	6	,,
Yemen	1	,,
	521	

TRAFFIC BRANCH

(Report by Superintendent J. Hyde, Officer-in-charge of the Traffic Section)

363 164 **Vehicles.** During the year 1372 there was a 32.8 per cent. increase over the previous year in the registration of motor vehicles, bringing the total to 2,822, at the end of the year.

682 672 **Accidents.** There was an increase in road accidents. The total for the year was 142, 27.9 per cent. more than in 1371. Unfortunately, there were ten fatalities as compared with four for the previous year, the highest since 1364. The number of persons seriously injured was 29, an increase of 20.

Thirty-nine pedestrians were involved, three more than in the previous year. Of these, 12 were children of 15 years or under. There were three fatalities with children, including a girl aged 3 years. The only other female casualty was a child aged 6 years, who was injured.

One hundred and fifteen of the total accidents occurred during the day, the remainder, 27, were during the hours of darkness.

Of the fatal accidents, three occurred on the Awal Road, one at night. One near Manama Bus Station, one behind the West Primary School, Manama, one near Ahmedi's Ice Factory, Manama, one near Muharraq Petrol Station (during darkness), one inside the R.A.F. Camp and one on the Sitra Causeway.

Eight cases were taken to Court. In three cases, the drivers were found not to blame.

One cases is still pending.

Five motor-cycles, 11 pedal cycles and six donkey carts were involved in accidents during the year.

Fifty-five cases were prosecuted in the Courts as a result of accidents. In ten cases the persons were acquitted.

363 681 **Traffic Offences.** One hundred and twenty-eight traffic offences were taken to the Courts. The total fines amounted to Rs. 19,896/-. In four cases the offenders were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Thirty-two driving licences were suspended for various traffic offences.

PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES

494 **Taxi Cabs and Buses.** There was a considerable increase in the number of these vehicles, especially taxi cabs.

It becomes more difficult each year to provide stands for taxi cabs, and it will soon be necessary to restrict their number.

Arrangements are in hand to fit all taxi cabs with fare meters.

Driving Tests. One thousand three hundred and fifty-four driving tests were carried out during the year. Five hundred and twenty-three passed the required standard.

1 [A.D. 1952-1953 — Analyst]

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

The number of applications for driving licences increase each year. At present no less than fifty tests are taken each week. 494

Non-Traffic Offences. Sixteen persons were prosecuted in both Courts for non-traffic offences. These included four liquor offences, one of being in possession of hashish, and two cases of criminal Breach of Trust, etc. 674

Prison sentences and fines amounting to Rs. 2,525/- were imposed. The total fines in both Courts for all types of offences amounted to Rs. 22,421/-.

Traffic Section Strength. The Traffic Section Strength is one British Superintendent, three Arab Sub-Inspectors (the one temporarily attached), three N.C.O's and 41 men. 494

Superintendent Hyde was absent on U.K. leave from 10th June, 1953, till 2nd September, 1953.

Six traffic posts are maintained during daylight at Manama and Muharraq.

Transport. One Land Rover, seven motor cycles and two pedal cycles are allotted to the Traffic Department.

Traffic Department Revenue. Cash receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 125,928/1/-.

REGISTRATION RETURN—1372 493

	1371	1372
TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES IN BAHRAIN	2,124	2,822
New vehicles registered during year	421	778
Private motor cars	941	1231
Taxi Cars	145	212
Private Buses	77	78
Taxi Buses	82	100
Private Lorries	293	390
Taxi Lorries	120	205
Pick-ups	204	274
Other Vehicles (Cranes, Tractors, Road Rollers, etc.)	103	144
Motor Cycles	159	188
Vehicles notified as "EXPORTED"	106	63
Vehicles notified as "IMPORTED"	119	292
Vehicles scrapped (by Police or by owners)	112	17
Pedal Cycles in Bahrain ((Registered)	4,690	5,278

DRIVING LICENCES AND TESTS 494

Number of Driving Licences issued during year	738
Number of Driving Tests during year	1,354
Number of Successful Applicants	523
Number of Failures	831
Number of Driving Licences issued on Production of Foreign Licence	215

519
189
151

4: Bahrain G-5 (date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

46

ACCIDENTS RETURN 1372

Total Number of Accidents .. 142

ACCIDENTS Involving Death or Injury to Persons			ACCIDENTS Involving Damage to Vehicles.		ACCIDENTS Involving Damage to Property.		ACCIDENTS Involving Injury to Animals.	
55			95		8		3	
Number of Persons Injured.			Number of Vehicles Damaged		Property Damaged.		Number of Animals Injured.	
79			143		8		3	
Slightly.	Seriously.	Fatally.	Slightly.	Seriously.	Slightly.	Seriously.	Killed.	Injured.
40	29	10	107	36	5	3	1	2

COURT PROCEEDINGS AS RESULT OF ACCIDENTS 55

BAHRAIN COURT				AGENCY COURT			
Number Cases.	Number of Persons Accused.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Number Cases.	Number of Persons Accused.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
45	45	40	5	10	10	10	Nil.

The two animals shown above as "Injured" are : Two Donkeys.

165

ROAD ACCIDENTS DURING EACH MONTH—1372

(*Month*)	*No. of Accidents.*	*Injuries.*	*Fatals.*
Muharram	11	8	—
Safer	11	5	2
R/Awal	10	5	—
R/Thani	9	2	1
J/Awal	13	9	—
J/Thani	11	6	—
Rajab	15	4	1
Shaban	12	3	—
Ramadan	12	4	1
Shawal	11	2	2
D/Qadah	17	4	2
D/Haj	10	7	1

PEDESTRIANS INJURED OR KILLED

No.	*Sex.*	*Age.*	*Injured.*	*Fatal.*
1	Male	45	1	—
1	,,	50	1	—
1	,,	35	—	1
1	,,	6	1	—
1	,,	45	1	—
1	,,	30	1	—
1	,,	15	—	1
1	,,	10	1	—
1	,,	35	1	—
1	,,	10	1	—
1	,,	11	1	—
1	,,	50	1	—
1	,,	6	1	—
1	,,	45	—	1
1	,,	12	1	—
1	,,	4	1	—
1	,,	30	1	—
1	,,	30	1	—
1	,,	30	1	—
1	,,	40	1	—
1	,,	8	—	1
1	,,	65	1	—
1	,,	15	1	—
1	,,	47	1	—
1	,,	50	—	1
1	,,	30	1	—
1	,,	53	1	—
1	,,	48	1	—
1	,,	50	—	1
1	,,	35	1	—
1	,,	50	1	—
1	,,	12	1	—
1	,,	35	1	—
1	,,	30	1	—
1	,,	45	—	1
1	,,	8	1	—
1	Female	10	1	—
1	,,	3	—	1
1	,,	6	1	—
—			—	—
39			31	8

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

681

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

	Number of Offenders.	*Number of Charges.*	*Amount of Fines.*
BAHRAIN COURT	86	106	Rs. 18,927
AGENCY COURT	18	22	Rs. 969

TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT

BAHRAIN COURT : In 11 Cases, 15 persons received terms of imprisonment.

Traffic Offences.	*Non-Traffic Offences.*
4	7

AGENCY COURT : In 4 Cases, 4 persons received terms of imprisonment.

Traffic Offences.	*Non-Traffic Offences.*
Nil	4

CASH RETURNS OF FINES—1372

BAHRAIN COURT :	Traffic Offences	Rs. 18,927
	Non-Traffic Offences	Rs. 425
AGENCY COURT :	Traffic Offences	Rs. 969
	Non-Traffic Offences	Rs. 2,100
	Total Fines	Rs. 22,421

LICENCES REVOKED OR SUSPENDED

	Bahrain Subjects.	*Foreign Subjects.*
DRIVING LICENCES :		
Revoked	Nil	Nil
Suspended	25	7
TAXI DRIVING LICENCES :		
Revoked	Nil	Nil
Suspended	Nil	Nil

NON-TRAFFIC OFFENCES PROSECUTED 1372

AGENCY COURT

Number of Offenders	Nationality	Offences	Result
2	(1) Palistinian (2) Transjordanian	Being in possession of Hashish	(1) Fined Rs. 600/- and 3 months R.I. (2) Acquitted
1	Irani	Being under the influence of alcohol	Fined Rs. 500/-
1	Pakistani	Supplying Bahrain Subject with liquor	Rined Rs. 1000/- and 2 months R.I.
1	Indian	Criminal Breach of Trust	Fined Rs. 1000/- and 4 months S.I.
1	British	Criminal Breach of Trust	3 months S.I.

681

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 M22 Bahrain M22
681
50

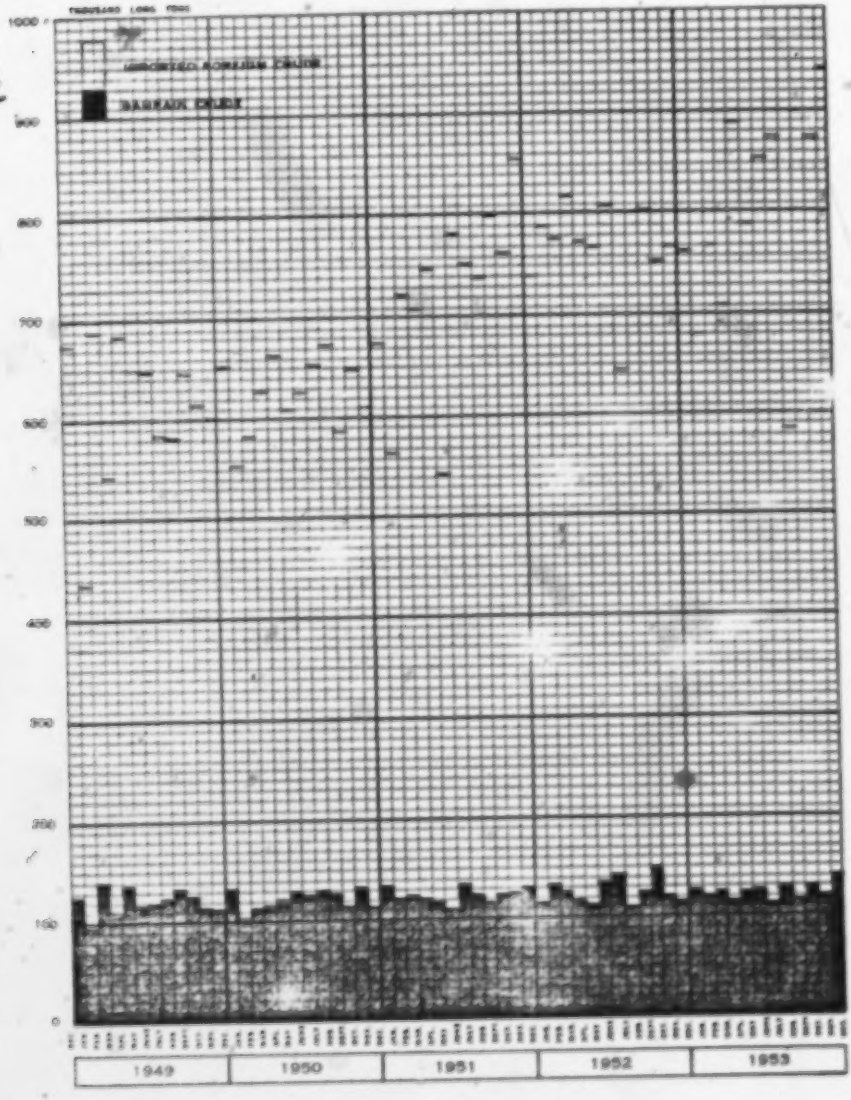
NON-TRAFFIC OFFENCES PROSECUTED DURING 1372

BAHRAIN COURT

Number of Offencers	Nationality	Offences	Result
1	Bahraini	Insulting Public Servant	Not to do any work on Manama Jetty for six months.
1	Bahraini	Being in possession of liquor	Six months R.I.
2	Bahrainis	Insulting Public Servant	Eight hours Detention each
1	Bahraini	Insulting Public Servant	Fined Rs. 25/- and 8 hours detention.
1	Bahraini	Insulting Public Servant	15 days R.I.
1	Bahraini	Obstructing Public Servant	24 hours detention
1	Bahraini	Being under the influence of alcohol	Four months R.I.
2	Bahrainis	(1) Causing grevious hurt (2) Disobeying Curfew order	One month R.I. and fined Rs. 200/- each.

439
382

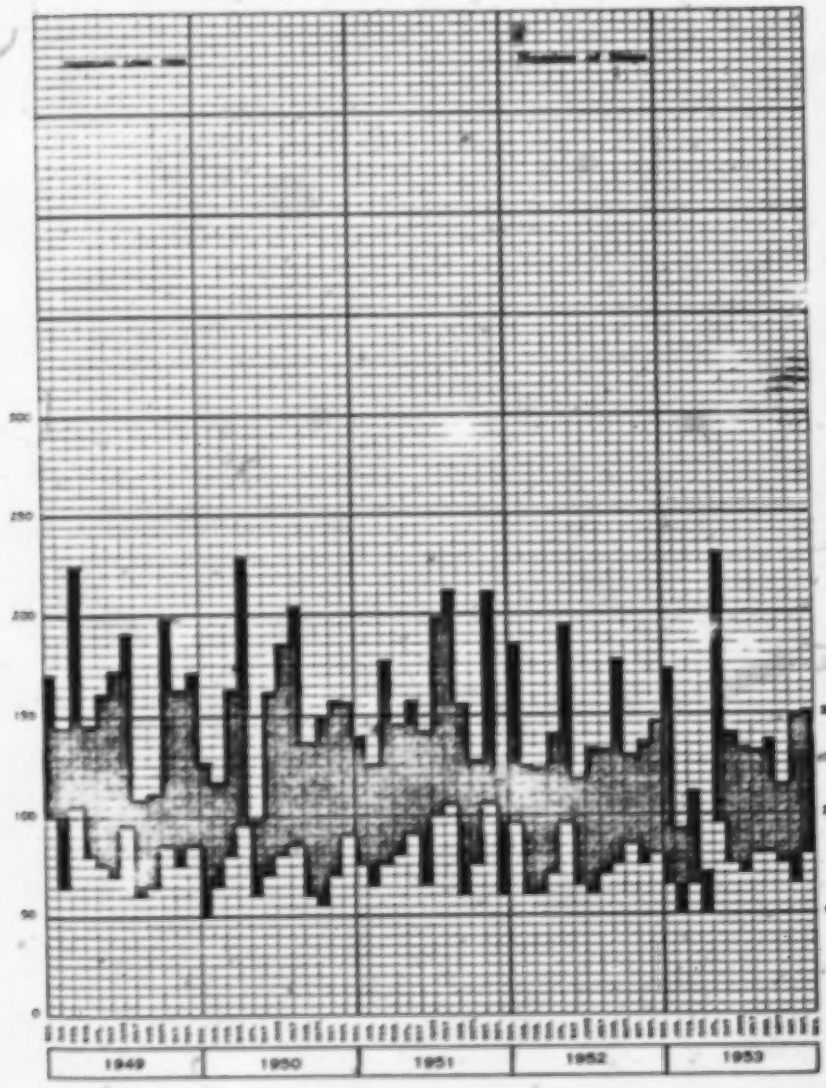
REFINERY THROUGHPUT, BAHRAIN 1949-1953



[facing page 50 a]

505

GOVERNMENT GAUGED CARGOES, 1949-53



[facing page 50.b]

CASH RECEIPTS RETURN—1372 1

		Rs.	As.
494	TRANSFER FEES	686	—
651	TAXATION FEES	89,606	1
/	NUMBER PLATES	2,397	—
	LICENCE HOLDERS	663	8
	DRIVING LICENCES	14,525	—
	LICENCE BOOKS	1,922	—
	TAXI BADGES	75	—
	DRIVING TESTS—Fees	6,630	—
	LICENCE LATE FEES	355	8
	PEDAL CYCLE TAX	1,697	—
	HIRE OF "L" PLATES	99	—
	LEARNERS LICENCE PERMITS	1,063	8
	REGISTRATION LATE FEES	2,312	—
	REGISTRATION INFORMATIO	3	—
	PUBLIC CONVEYANCE LICENCE	865	—
	TAXI DRIVERS LICENCES	853	8
	TRADERS LICENCES	2,175	—
	Total Rs.	1,25,929	1

OIL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

(Report by Mr. G. B. Thompson, Government Oil Inspector)

382 439 505 The Refinery throughput of Bahrain Crude Oil remained about the same as the previous year, but the total Refinery throughput, including both Bahrain Crude Oil and Imported Foreign Crude Oil, increased from 9,254,140 Long Tons in 1952, to a figure of 9,654,390 Long Tons in 1953. The actual figures being :

Bahrain Crude Oil	1,480,638 Long Tons
Imported Foreign Crude Oil ..	8,173,751 Long Tons

There was a slight drop in the number of ship cargo inspections carried out :

1952 ..	178 Ships, 476 Parcels, 1,741,861 Long Tons
1953 ..	170 Ships, 463 Parcels, 1,628,045 Long Tons

The term "Imported Foreign Crude Oil" has been used in place of the term "Arabian Crude Oil," used in previous years, the change having been made to allow inclusion of two shipments of Sumatran Crude made late in 1953, which were successfully processed through the Refinery.

Graphs showing the Refinery throughput and the Ship Inspection figures for the last five years are included. *

1 [A.D. 1952-53 -- Analyst] 2 [Graphs facing page 50a + b -- Analyst]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(Report by Mr. S. Hills, Director of Works)

653 464 For the first time for many years the Department failed to show any increase over the preceding year in its expenditure, or—more important—the volume of work carried out. This was due entirely to the failure to increase the size of the supervising staff commensurate with the obligations of the Department. Despite the lack of any expansion, however, the year's figures indicate the P.W.D. had another very busy and productive year. An average number of 1,350 men were employed daily which shows that the Department was still second only to Bahrain Petroleum Company in being the biggest economic factor in the lives of ordinary people of Bahrain. As previously, P.W.D. carried out far more work than any of the local contractors, and continued to set a standard for local development.

000 Weather conditions were exceptionally favourable for the Department's activities. The winter months were unusually mild and there was no severe storm at any time during the year. The summer was good, although there were one or two unpleasantly hot and humid spells in July and August.

653 466 Costs continued to rise, but the increase was not so marked as in the two previous years. Indeed, there was a welcome drop in the prices of various imported stores, but locally produced stores—which form so big an item (about 26 per cent.) in the Department's total costs—became considerably dearer. As the cost of these is almost entirely one of labour and transport, it would not have been surprising if this increase had occurred a year or so ago. There was some small rise in labour costs, caused by increased rates being paid to better-grade tradesmen—the basic rate for coolies and second-grade tradesmen remaining the same. This is really a good thing, as the standardisation of wage rates is surely one of the most lamentable features of the modern trend of development ; and a man should be encouraged to expect to be paid according to his ability. As before, the increase in cost was most marked in the smaller works and in maintenance. A feature out of the Department's control, which added to the rise in costs was the quite deplorable shipping situation which developed towards the end of the year. Many ships, carrying stores for Bahrain, failed to discharge their cargos, but overcarried them to Basra where they were transhipped and taken all over the Gulf (and at times as far as Aden) before they were eventually off loaded at Bahrain. Many works were delayed in consequence, with an inevitable rise in costs.

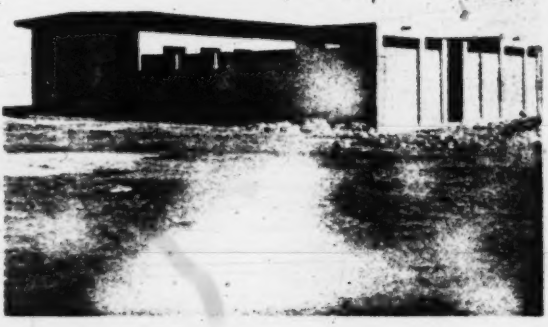
464 653 This question of costs is closely linked with labour and supervision. Labour troubles were rather less than in the last year or two. In the early months of the year, the strength of carpenters, which had fallen so low at the end of 1371, was again built up ; and maintained throughout the year. The most serious shortage, in the year under review, was in good decorators. The standard of painting throughout Bahrain is very poor indeed. The local idea is to apply paint as thickly as possible, but never to worry about first preparing the work, and still less if much of the paint goes on the floor, window glass, or nearby furniture or fitments. P.W.D's annual commitment for decorating is now so large that the poor standard of performance is becoming a serious matter ; and as far as new work is concerned, the better standard of construction now being achieved is all too often spoilt by the indifferent standard of finish. There can only be one answer—constant and exacting supervising, and the Department was not, this year, in a position to give this.

Although the labour strength was just maintained at a level adequate to meet committments, yet the position was always delicate, because of the greatly increased amount of work being done by local contractors, who were only too ready to lure away good P.W.D. men by paying higher wage rates.

During the year, one man, Mohamed Bussager, foreman fitter, went to England for six months, under the auspices of the British Council. He greatly benefitted by his visit. It is hoped that more men may be sent on similar courses during the next few years.

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

342



A workman's house built by Government.

"Barasti" dwellings.

facing page 52

653 As usual, the activities of the Department[1] were diverse and far-reaching. The chief "new" construction works consisted of the completion of flats for investment at Muharraq and Rafaa Road ; offices in Barrett Road ; quarters for masters over the Technical School Workshop ; new private wards at the Hospital, the carrying on of work to the new Palace and additional quarters for masters over the Technical School itself, and the starting of a block of Staff Quarters at Quarantine site, Quadabiya. Very extensive works were also carried out for Customs ; four more stores sheds being erected, a large area of sea reclaimed, and a new jetty for local craft being started. For this Department, several other smaller, but important, works were also done. A larger amount than usual of simple construction work was let to contractors, including 36 workmen's houses, 43 houses for the Police, and various village dispensaries. It is argueable if the results are really satisfactory, and although money may be saved, it is possible only at the expense of a good standard of work. As usual, much work was done for the Electricity Department ; and agricultural development was greatly assisted. The amount of maintenance and decorating was, needless to say, higher than ever before ; and it has to be admitted that over this the Department failed, to some extent, to give a really good service. Fair service was given, but often the quality of work was indifferent. The construction of new roads and pavements, and the maintenance of those existing was energetically carried on. The main water supply was operated very successfully. A much larger amount of water was supplied—both to paying and non-paying consumers—and the accounts of the Water Supply Department (given later) are really encouraging.

653 Every year the Department tackles a few jobs of unusual character. Of chief interest this year may be mentioned the two large roofs of the new Palace. These are of Mansard design, 177 each 90 feet long, and with a clear span of 32 feet. Sixteen timber trusses were made, hoisted, and placed in position, 26 feet above ground, thanks to the invaluable assistance of the Bahrain 342 Petroleum Company who kindly loaned a mobile crane with a 70 feet jib. The actual time spent on hoisting and fixing was just over twelve hours. Purlins and common rafters were fixed, and the roofs were then close-boarded, felted, counter-battened and battened. Later, green glazed pantiles were fixed. This was the first roofing job of its kind ever done in Bahrain; and it was gratifying to note how quickly the local tradesmen learned to tackle the work. The trusses were well and accurately made ; and the tiling—although done during Ramadhan and in very hot weather—took rather less than three weeks, and the result compares well with tiled roofs constructed anywhere.

000 In conclusion, 1372 has been a year of fair progress, but with some disappointing features. Much was satisfactorily accomplished ; but some results fell short of what is desirable. The very rapid expansion of the Department in the preceding five years is beginning to put a big and increasing strain on its organisation. Such success as there has been this year is largely due to excellent work done by Mr. L. Harris, Assistant to Officer-in-Charge, P.W.D. (who not only ran the Water Supply Department so well but also took charge of P.W.D. for three months at the end of the year) ; Mr. Ahmed Darwish, Office Superintendent (deservedly upgraded from Head Clerk during the year) ; a small number of hard working overseers, foremen, storekeepers and clerks and a nucleus of well proved tradesmen of long service.

Further commitments for P.W.D. are obviously bigger than ever before. To assist in meeting these, some addition to British personnel has been arranged. Extensions to the offices were built late in the year, to provide accommodation and to relieve the congestion in the old office. It is hoped that with the new staff and as a result of more local men taking courses in England, the Department will still prove capable of meeting its obligations and maintaining its tradition for good work and efficient service; and that it will continue to set an example of good workmanship and decent and appropriate design.

[1] [The Public Works Department -- Analyst]

652

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—PUBLIC WORKS

1373 1*

NON-RECURRENT

WORKS IN PROGRESS (COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION):		
Staff Quarters	1,50,000	
School Teachers' Quarters	1,00,000	
Police Houses (Contract)	1,50,000	
Palace	9,00,000	
Customs Shed	50,000	
Customs, New Jetty, etc.	1,50,000	
Workmen's Houses	75,000	
Miscellaneous	50,000	
		16,25,000
NEW CONSTRUCTION WORKS:		
Police Station, etc., Budaiya	75,000	
Muharraq Primary School Extension	1,50,000	
Secondary School Extension	1,00,000	
Girls' School (Part Cost)	4,50,000	
Primary School, Quadabiya	4,00,000	
Village Schools (Contract)	75,000	
Police Houses (Contract)	1,50,000	
Medical Quarters, Awal Road	6,00,000	
Women's Hospital	10,00,000	
Broadcasting Station	75,000	
Customs Shed	1,50,000	
Workmen's Houses (Contract)	4,00,000	
		36,25,000
MISCELLANEOUS APPROVED WORKS		8,00,000
NEW ROADS		3,50,000
	Rs.	64,00,000

1*[for the year 1953-1954 -- Analyst]

MAIN WATER SUPPLY

Y... 1370 — OPERATING ACCOUNT

652
312

Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.	Revenue	Rs.
To Establishment Costs	31,496 4 7		By Sales of Water and Rental of Metres	2,03,761 3 0
To Electric Power at Pump House	15,622 0 0		By Miscellaneous Receipts	5,460 0 0
To Upkeep and Repairs to Mains	22,745 0 0			
		69,863 4 7		
To Reserves for Bad Debts	2,105 0 0			
To Depreciation on Capital fixures	1,13,630 0 0			
		1,15,735 0 0		
Balance being Profit carried to Profit and Loss Account		23,622 14 5		
	Rs.	2,09,221 3 0		Rs. 2,09,221 3 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Rs.		Rs
To loss at end of 1369	1,45,788 14 2	By Profit for 1370 brought forward	23,622 14 5
		By Loss carried forward to 1371 account	1,22,165 15 9
	Rs. 1,45,788 14 2		Rs. 1,45,788 14 2

YEAR 1371 — OPERATING ACCOUNT

Expenditure	Rs.	Revenue	Rs.
To Establishment Costs	51,415 12 4	By Sales of Water and Rental of Meters	2,50,4[illegible] 0 0
To Electric Power at Pump House	17,435 14 0	By Miscellaneous Receipts	3,780 12 0
To Upkeep and Repairs of Mains	13,585 0 0		
To Depreciation	1,29,284 0 0		
	2,11,720 10 4		
Balance being profit carried to Profit and Loss Account	42,482 1 8		
	Rs. 2,54,202 12 0		Rs. 2,54,202 [illegible] 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Rs.		Rs.
To Loss at end of 1370	1,22,165 15 9	By profit for 1371 account	42,482 11 8
		By Loss carried forward to 1372 A/c.	79,683 14 1
	Rs. 1,22,165 15 9		Rs. 1,22,165 15 9

YEAR 1372 — OPERATING ACCOUNT

Expenditure	Rs.	Revenue	Rs.
To Establishment Costs	59,876 6 0	By Sales of Water and Rental of Meters	2,71,411 1 0
To Electric Power at Pump House	15,500 10 0	By Miscellaneous Receipts	6,322 12 0
To Upkeep and Repairs of Mains	15,224 11 3		
To Depreciation (see note below)	1,67,583 0 0		
	2,58,184 11 3		
Balance being Profit carried to Profit and Loss Account	19,549 11 9		
	Rs. 2,77,734 7 0		Rs. 2,77,734 7 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Rs.		Rs.
To Loss at end of 1371	79,683 14 1	By Profit for 1372 account	19,549 11 9
		By Loss carried forward to 1373 A/c	60,134 2 4
	Rs. 79,683 14 1		Rs. 79,683 14 1

NOTE : The rate of depreciation on Water Meters has been doubled this year ; and an extra sum of Rs. 27,000 charged against expenditure, to cover this increase.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

(Report by Mr. G. W. R. Smith, M.B.E., Director of Customs and Port Office).

651 The revenue collected by the Customs Department from all sources, including Boat Licences, exceeded last year's revenue by Rs. 8,26,600/-, and exceeded the amount which was anticipated in the budget by Rs. 21,49,632/-. This substantial increase in Customs Revenue was due to larger imports of rice with higher prices being obtained at source, increased cost of coffee at source, and heavy imports of flour and tea. A decrease in the amount of income from Direct Transhipment cargo may be attributed to the more frequent use of the port of Um Said by the Qatar Petroleum Co. There was a decrease in the price at source of woollen and cotton piece goods, compared to last year: in the case of woollens the decrease was 5 per cent., but in the case of cotton piece goods it was as high as 20 per cent. There was again an increase over the previous year in the number of ocean going vessels and native craft calling at the port of Bahrain. Japanese vessels were more frequent callers, but in the main the increase in ocean going vessels was due to a second call at the port for the purpose of taking bunkers. It will be noted that the number of Bills of Entry and Export Shipping Bills dealt with in 1372, were again more than in 1371, further emphasising Bahrain's growing importance as an entreport in the Persian Gulf.

439 During the year under review the period allowed for Intransit Cargo was increased from 90 days to six months, and for cargo in transit to Saudi Arabia Ports—from 20 days to 40 days. This has proved of great benefit to importers.

Two new storage sheds were erected and completed during the year with a capacity of 9,000 tons dead-weight. At the end of the year Customs cranage was increased by the arrival of a new 10-ton capacity Coles Mobine Crane. Work was commenced on the erection of a new Native Craft pier 1,200 feet long, to relieve congestion on the main Customs Pier.

000 **Accidents—within Port Limits.** On the 4th of May, 1953, a launch belonging to Messrs. Gray, Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., which was alongside near the Sea Front Road, caught fire by the bursting of a stove, and was partly destroyed. The craft was later repaired and returned to service. The Light Tender vessel *Reliume* carried out her usual visits of inspection to the lights and buoys.

651 **General.** The estimated revenue for 1373, Rs. 90,00,000, is less than last year's revenue. This figure has been determined by the fact that there are indications of a definite downward trend in prices and there is overstocking of certain commodities, such as piece goods, tea, flour and cars, in the local markets.

YEAR 1372

ACTUAL RECEIPTS COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES

Budget Head	Estimated Collections	Actual Collections	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs and Import Yard	83,47,500/-	104,22,120/-	20,74,620/-	—
Diving Licences	2,500/-	1,835/-	—	665
Miscellaneous	50,000/-	1,25,677/-	75,677/-	—
Total	84,00,000/-	105,49,632/-	21,50,297/-	665

Increase over Estimates : Rs. 21,49,632/-

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENCES

	Customs (Increase)	Pearling and Craft Licences. (Decrease)
Year 1371	Rs. 27,24,030/-	Rs. 998/-
Year 1372	Rs. 21,50,297/-	Rs. 665/-

651

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL RECEIPTS

	Year 1371	Year 1372	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Customs, Import, Yard and Miscellaneous	97,21,530	105,47,797/-	8,26,267/-	—
Diving and Craft Licences	1,502/-	1,835/-	333/-	—
Net Increase	Rs. 8,26,600/-			

COMPARISONS OF CUSTOMS CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS

	Year 1371	Year 1372	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Steamers	69,09,644/-	74,97,479/-	5,87,835/-	—
B. Craft	4,77,975/-	4,86,620/-	8,645/-	—
C. Passengers' Baggage	86,130/-	96,878/-	10,748/-	—
D. Parcels	6,88,343/-	7,73,922/-	85,579/-	—
E. D.T. Cargoes	4,06,319/-	3,10,788/-	—	95,531/-
F. Export Duties	5,404/-	20,560/-	15,156/-	—
G. Miscellaneous	93,508/-	1,25,677/-	32,169/-	—
H. I.Y. Collections	10,54,207/-	12,35,873/-	1,81,666/-	—
Rs.	97,21,530/-	105,47,797/-	9,21,798/-	95,531/-
	Increase	Rs. 8,26,267/-		

COMPARISON OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

439

Commodity.	Year 1371		Year 1372	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Rice, cwts.	2,14,878	100,93,800/-	3,39,805	191,23,735/-
Wheat, cwts.	30,472	9,81,065/-	26,200	8,93,665/-
Flour, cwts.	1,35,453	50,20,735/-	2,03,693	64,23,665/-
Tea, cases	53,237	53,35,200/-	92,357	73,4,265/-
Coffee, bags	9,607	37,40,600/-	11,777	40,70,265/-
Sugar (soft), cwts.	1,89,545	87,43,735/-	1,76,816	61,23,400/-
Piece-goods :				
Cottons		Rs. 127,82,935/-		Rs. 104,46,265/-
Woollens		31,32,335/-		23,46,400/-
Silks		41,29,400/-		41,87,665/-

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE UNIT VALUES

(Foodstuffs)

439

Commodity	Unit	Year 1371	Year 1372
		Rs.	Rs.
Rice	bags of 160 lbs.	82/-	97/-
Coffee			
African	maund of 56 lbs.	114-141	149/-
Harari	maund of 56 lbs.	157/-	177/-
Habashi	maund of 56 lbs.	141-176	165/-
Singapore	maund of 56 lbs.	133-151	158/-
Sugar (soft)	bag of 2 cwts.	115/-	80/-
Tea (Indian)	chests of 112 lbs.	280/-	280/-

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE UNIT VALUES

(Piece-goods)

Commodity		ENGLISH		INDIAN	
		1371	1372	1371	1372
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	piece of 20 yards	—	—	23/-	17/-
Prints, inferior	piece of [illegible] yards	70/-	50/-	30/-	25/-

COMPARATIVE VISITS OF NATIVE CRAFT

Origin	Year 1371	Year 1372
Arabian Mainland Ports	114	79
Kuwait	51	51
Oman Coast	272	239
[illegible] Coast	828	902
[illegible]	47	54
India	31	51
Africa	50	41
Qatar	58	53
Muscalla	—	3
Pakistan	5	1
Total	1456	1474

BAHRAIN CRAFT REGISTRATIONS

	Wooden Barges.	Steel Barges.	Motor Launches.	Sailing Craft.	Total.
YEAR 1370					
Registered Craft	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	838	1185
YEAR 1372					
New Built in Bahrain for hire	—	—	1	1	2
Brought from Holland	—	8	1	—	9
Brought from U.S.A.	—	—	1	—	1
New Built in Bahrain for private use	—	—	1	—	1
Old, purchased from R.A.F. by Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	—	—	4	—	4
Old, brought from foreign ports	—	—	—	6	13
	12	90	268	845	1215
Old craft fitted with engines	—	—	—	3	—
Total	12	90	271	842	1215
LESS IN 1372					
Sold and removed	—	—	—	1	1
Lost at Sea	—	—	1	3	4
Useless—broken-up	1	—	2	21	24
	1	—	3	25	29
Actual number of craft registered up to the end of 1372	11	90	268	817	1186
Total	12	90	271	842	1215

EXPORT OF BAHRAIN OIL PRODUCTS WERE

	Year 1371 Drums.	Year 1371 Tons.	Year 1372 Drums.	Year 1372 Tons.
Gasoline and Aviation Gasoline	34,47[illegible]	[illegible]925	13,990	14,39,471
Fuel Oil	—	35,72,963	—	41,09,845
Diesel Oil	1,600	2,26,033	1,41,000	2,48,435
Diesel Fuel	—	—	—	95,197
Kerosene	8,249	7,46,084	14,550	5,74,433
Gas Oil	7[illegible]	62,566	—	1,03,95[illegible]
Gas Oil (Diesel)	11,423	3,91,171	2,397	2,79,201
Crude and Synthetic Cr[illegible]	[illegible]09,200	9[illegible]	—	72,346
Motor Spirit	27,607	1,4[illegible]	—	61,115
Petroleum Products	1,18,700		44,308	—
Vaporizing Oil	3[illegible]	—	—	1,793
Total	[illegible]	66,96,072	16,245	69,85,788

VISITS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Nationality	Year 1371	Year 1372
British B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers	95	98
Strick Line & other British Steamers	149	142
U.S.A. Liberian and other U.S.A. Steamers	34	25
Norwegian	11	42
Panamanian	6	16
Dutch	49	49
Greek	6	7
Italian	6	13
Danish	15	12
Swedish	13	13
Japanese	12	18
German	12	18
Pakistani	1	—
Turkish	1	2
Belgian	—	1
Liberian	—	1
Honduras	—	1
Ethiopian	—	1
Finnish	—	1
Indian	—	4
	400	
Tankers	593	640
Totals	993	1133

NATIONALITY OF TANKERS

	Year 1371	Year 1372
British	177	226
U.S.A.	103	130
Dutch	15	13
Swedish	12	22
Danish	4	6
Italian	3	8
Norwegian	71	66
Panamanian	157	146
Spanish	18	—
German	4	6
Japanese	2	—
Turkish	4	4
Brazilian	—	3
Liberian	14	7
Cypriot	1	—
Pakistani	2	—
French	1	4
Greek	1	1
Indian	3	—
Polish	—	1
Total	593	640

505

Staff

Number of Clerks (Customs)	106	
Number of Clerks (Food Control)	10	
		116

Menials

Customs, including Guards and Crane Crew	83	
Food Control	4	
		87

Salaries Paid

Customs Department	Rs. 3,49,193/-	
Food Control	28,998/-	
		Rs. 3,78,191/-

Menials Wages Paid

Customs Department	Rs. 1,25,899/-	
Food Control	7,897/-	
		Rs. 1,33,796/-

Bills of Entry. The total number of Bills of Entry dealt with was 34,728, an increase of 6,080 over 1371

Particulars are :

Steamers	24,013
Craft	3,157
Baggage and Aircraft	7,558
Total	34,728

Shipping Bills. The total number of Shipping Bills dealt with during the year amounted to 54,441, an increase of 6,218 over 1371

FOOD CONTROL DEPARTMENT

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Holding ample stocks of rice at the beginning of the year under review, and having in mind the possibility of being able to discontinue rationing, the Government made no large scale purchases of rice and sugar in 1372. In all, only Rs. 6 lakhs were spent in the purchase of a small quantity of Persian rice.

During the year it became more and more obvious that there was plenty of rice available for export from Burma and Siam, so the Government called a meeting of leading importers, and informed them that if they were prepared to import sufficient rice for internal needs (about 85,000 bags, each of 160 lbs. per annum), the Government would cease to purchase and ration this important commodity. The Government would, however, continue to exercise a price control for at least a year. The importers agreed to do this and it was possible to cease rationing by the end of Ramadhan 1372. Since that date supplies have continued to arrive regularly to importers, who have retailed same to the public at prices below the controlled rate.

The Government issued to the public 8 lbs. of rice per adult for the first nine months of the year at prices ranging from Rs. 1.12.0 to Rs. 2.4.0 per ruba, since rationing ceased the price has not exceeded Rs. 2.6.0 per ruba, and is presently being retailed at Rs. 2.4.0 per ruba of 4 lbs.

Sugar was also de-rationed at the beginning of the year, plentiful supplies being available in the local market, and retailed to the public at prices ranging from Rs. 1.10.0 to Rs. 2/- per ruba of 4 lbs. The Government stock of sugar was reserved for *barter* for livestock from Iran and dates from Basrah.

262 439 656 Over the past three years the Government has subsidised the price of meat and dates to the extent of approximately £70,000/-, sugar costing from £6 to £7 10s. has been sold to importers of livestock and dates at £3 15s. per bag.

That this policy has been wise is shown in the figures of imports of livestock during Ramadhan and Shawal 1372, as under :

Ramadhan 1372 :	Cattle	1019	head
	Sheep and Goats ..	13327	,,
Shawal, 1372	Cattle	526	,,
	Sheep and Goats ..	10914	,,

The retail prices to the public of beef, mutton, and goat meat in Bahrain are very much cheaper, by half at least, than in the neighbouring countries of Saudi Arabia and Kuweit.

Fish supplies were more plentiful than in the previous year, with prices again well below neighbouring states :

Imports of consumer goods increased during the year, and there are signs of over-stocking of certain commodities, particularly piece goods, flour, tea and motor cars.

During the year it was noticed there was a downward trend in the price of certain commodities such as timber, iron bars, windows, joists and muraba wood.

Large supplies of fresh fruits arrived in Bahrain from Lebanon. Persia, Australia, America and India, during the year with prices considerably lower than in the previous year.

Although the Government ended rationing during the year, it still maintains a price control on such essential commodities as meat, fish, rice, sugar, flour, wheat, tea and coffee.

STATE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

(Report by Mr. D. Brammer, Assoc.I.E.E., M.A.S.E.E., State Engineer)

The Electricity Undertaking

377 655 471 **The Power Station.** A new 750 K.W. Generating Set was completed and put into commission on 10th Ramadhan, increasing the total installed capacity of the station to 3,750 K.W.

Units generated amounted to 10,58,560, an increase of 28 per cent. on the previous year and the electricity supply to the public was maintained without any major interruption.

A notable achievement was the reduction in transmission losses from 13.25 per cent. to 6.26 per cent., a saving of some 360,000 units.

Mains Department. The four skilled linesmen who were recruited in India last year were discharged in Dhul Haj, 1372. Their work had become most unsatisfactory. The work of renewal and maintenance proceeded satisfactorily but the rate of connection of new consumers is still far too low and further efforts are now being made to recruit skilled staff in order to speed up this work.

A new underground H.T. cable was laid from the Power Station to "C" Sub-station and the H.T. overhead line between Muharraq Town and the Royal Air Force Station was re-erected and its capacity doubled.

[365] The H.T. underground cable around Muharraq Town was completed giving an extra supply of 320 k.w. to districts which had never before had an electricity supply, and some two miles of L.T. distribution were erected in the town, together with street lights.

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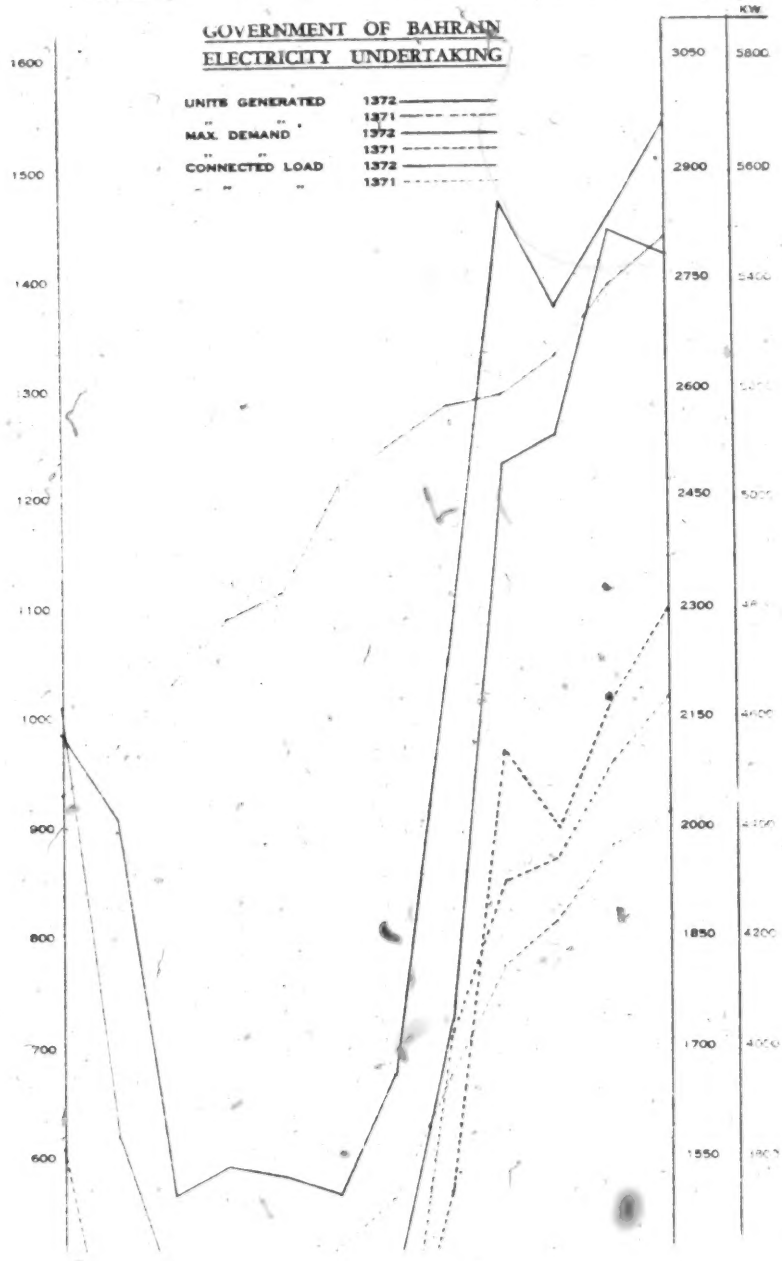

[facing page 62 Top]

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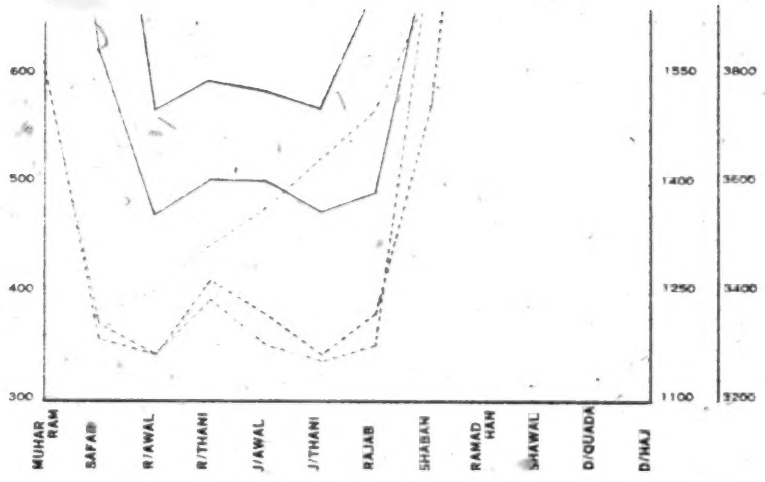

[facing page 62 Bottom]

377 In Manama, Feeder Pillars were erected in various positions about the town and larger transformers installed in many sub-stations to deal with growing loads while larger sized overhead lines were erected in the Al Hadrami Section, Palace Road, Shaikh Daij Road and Shaikh Road. New L.T. Distribution lines were erected in the Quarantine Area and underground cables were laid along Prior Road, Sea Road and Jufair Road. The total capacity of the sub-stations is now 4225 k.v.a. ; 170 new street lamps were erected in various districts and 889 new consumers were connected bringing the total number of consumers to 4514.

The total additional load connected was 1051 k.w.

377 655 **Meter and Consumers Department.** The growth and importance of this Department necessitated an extension to the present premises. The new premises were occupied in Shawal and they consist of two floors with the following accommodation.

(1) Meter Testing and Repairing Room ; (2) Stores for Meters and Meter spares. (3) Office for Installations Staff ; (4) Office for Meter Readers.

In Shawal the meter readers were transferred from the Accounts Department and their supervision and the checking of their work is now the responsibility of the Meter Department. This move should ultimately improve the efficiency of meter reading and accounting.

During the year 1,318 meters were repaired and tested, 1,035 were issued and 57 removed from various premises due to reconstruction, etc. ; 51 consumers complained of excessive electricity consumption and their meters were tested—only ten were found to be inaccurate. Two cases of theft of electrical energy were reported to the Police. 1,385 applications for new electricity supplies were received and at the year-end some 2,266 were still outstanding.

Wiring, Sales and Services Department. Electrical Installation work for the following premises was carried out during the year :—

Government Flats, No. 2 Block, Awal Road, Manama.
Government Flats, Sea Road, Muharraq.
Technical School, Manama (additional).
Workers' Houses, Manama.
Tifa Station, Manama.
Dispensary, Muharraq.
Flats over Technical School, Manama.
Government Hospital, Manama (Residence), (additional).
Kindergarten School, Muharraq.
Offices over Government Shops, Barret Road, Manama.
Police Family Quarters, Manama.
Government Transport Petrol Filling Station.
Adviserate, Manama (additional).
Public Works Department, Manama (additional).
Power House, Manama (additional).
H.H. Palace, Quadabiya (additional).
Food Office, Customs, Manama (additional).
New Clerks' Office, Customs, Manama (additional).
Private Male Wards (First Floor) Government Hospital, Manama.
State Engineer's Office and Workshop, Extension, Manama (additional).
Pathological Laboratory, Government Hospital, Manama (additional).
Landing Clerk's Office, Customs, Manama (additional).
Government Hospital, Manama (additional).
Tifa Station, Manama (additional).
A. Kasam's Residence, Government Hospital, Manama (additional).
Dilmun House, Sea Road, Manama (additional).
Government Coffee Shop, Awal Road, Manama (additional).
Shaikh Ebrahim's House, Quadabiya (additional).
Assistant Electrical Engineer's Residence, Belgrave Road, Manama (additional).
Adviserate Office, Manama (additional).
Government Workshop, Manama (additional).
Police Fort Office, Manama (additional).
Police Station, Manama (additional).
H.H. New Palace, Quadabiya.
Government Flats, Quadabiya.
Customs Sheds, Manama.

[AD 1952-53 -- Analyst]

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

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655 Six Wiring Contractors' Licences were issued to local merchants bringing the total to 31. Licences were also issued to 12 additional wiremen who had been successful in passing the Department's tests.

Future Prospects. When the 750 k.w. Generating Set, now being installed, is put into commission the present Power Station will have reached its full capacity and no further machines will be installed there.

The new scheme, whereby natural gas will be used to generate electric power, is scheduled to commence operating from a new Power Station, situated near the R.N. Wireless Station, Jufair, during the summer of 1373. Initially this station will contain four 1,000 k.w. Gas Engine Generating Sets. The first two of these will operate as Diesel Generating Sets for some twelve months until the natural gas is available from the oil-field.

The Contracting Engineers for this scheme are Messrs. D. and C. and William Press who, at the end of the year had commenced preparing the site for the new Power Station. The project includes for the distribution of ample supplies of electricity to all parts of Bahrain and it is expected that the initial stages will be completed in some two and a half years time.

The distribution of domestic gas is also being considered as a long-term policy.

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651 **Workshop Department.** This Department continued to carry out new work and repairs for all Departments of the Government and many private jobs were undertaken for local firms.

Work for the Government produced a revenue of Rs. 22,310, while private jobs produced Rs. 15,822, showing an overall loss of Rs. 2,218.

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489 **Transport Department.** There was an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous year of the total number of vehicles, mechanical plant, etc., operated by Government Departments and to cope with this increase the Transport Department continued to expand.

495 A Petrol Filling Station was constructed by Public Works Department and opened on the 8th Shawal, 1372, for the issue of Petrol, Oil, Air and Water. All Government vehicles now draw from this point.

Eight lock-up garages for the storage of spare vehicles were constructed and a heavy duty vehicle lift, capable of lifting vehicles weighing up to eight tons, was installed in the main shed.

The total number of vehicles on charge at the end of the year is :

(*a*)	Load-carrying vehicles (Trucks)	31
(*b*)	Buses, Station Wagons, etc.	13
(*c*)	Pick-ups	15
(*d*)	Saloon Cars	25
(*e*)	Land Rovers	19
(*f*)	Motor Cycles	23
		126

The total number of Launches, Mechanical Plant, Machinery, etc., on charge at end of the year	41
Vehicles written off as being beyond economical repair	10
The total number of new vehicles ordered was	33
The total number of new vehicles received was	38
The total number of service operations carried out on vehicles during the year was	3024
The total number of repair jobs, both major and minor, carried out on vehicles, machinery, etc., was	5887

GOVERNMENT OF BAHRAIN—ELECTRICITY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Statement of Energy Sold, etc., for the Year Ending 30th Dilhaja, 1372

Total Units Generated	UNITS SOLD			Units used at Power Station	Units accounted for	Units lost in Transmission and Transformation	Kilowatts for Public Lighting	Total Kilowatts connected	Total Kilowatts Power Station capacity	Total Kilowatts Maximum Demand on Power Station	Total No. of Street Lamps	Total No. of Consumers
	By Meter for all purposes	For Public Lighting	Total									
10,585,560	9,503,927	146,411	9,650,338	298,408	9,948,746	636,814	55	5,497	3,750	2,965	530	4,514

MAINS AND TRANSFORMER LOSSES — 6.26 PER CENT.

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 M22 Bahrain M22

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BAHRAIN ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 1st JANUARY, 1954

Liabilities				Assets			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT :				**PLANT AND MACHINERY :**			
Bahrain Government		60,50,000	0 0	*Generation Section :*			
				Power House and Buildings	7,96,609 0 1		
SUNDRY CREDITORS :				Power House Equipment	75,472 1 7		
Bahrain Government	32,077 0 9			Oil Tank	3,180 14 0		
Bahrain Petroleum Co.	47,437 8 0			Oil Filter	7,683 2 2		
		79,514	8 9	Water Distillation Plant	94,854 13 8		
RESERVES :				Cooling Tower Equipment	60,709 9 1		
Depreciation Reserve	7,61,090 7 6			Engine Set No. 4	93,082 2 1		
Operating Reserve	4,89,748 11 11			Engine Set No. 5	1,47,167 4 3		
Reserve for Bad Debts	12,774 0 0			Engine Set No. 6	1,46,307 0 1		
		12,63,613	3 5	Engine Sets Nos. 7 and 8	3,61,569 6 9		
Consumers Dep.		1,01,432	10 0	Engine Set No. 9	3,17,731 4 2		
				Engine Set No. 10	2,49,770 13 9		
				Engine Sets Nos. 11 and 12	6,60,086 1 0		
						30,14,223 8 8	
				Distribution Section :			
				Feeders, Sub-Stations, Switchgear and Distribution Lines	21,05,326 3 6		
				Meters	2,73,723 13 3		
						23,79,050 0 9	
				MOTOR VEHICLES		66,250 0 0	
							54,59,523 9 5
				GENERAL STOCK :			
				Stock on hand	14,17,720 6 8		
				Stock in transit	1,24,199 5 6		
							15,41,919 12 2
				SUNDRY DEBTORS :			
				Energy Debtors	1,99,111 4 0		
				Service Debtors	6,243 0 0		
				Wiring Debtors	50,129 6 0		
							2,55,483 10 0
				CASH IN HAND :			
				Imprest Account	8,000 0 0		
				Eastern Bank (Current Account)	1,28,200 12 7		
				Eastern Bank (Con. Dep.)	1,01,432 10 0		
							2,37,633 6 7
		Rs. 74,94,560	6 2			Rs.	74,94,560 6 2

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1955 M22 Bahrain M22

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BAHRAIN ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

SUB DIVIDED RECAPITULATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 1372 AND PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1953

ELECTRICAL SECTION — Expenditure				Receipts			
Generation :				*Revenue :*			
Materials, Maintenance and Repairs		5,37,173 8 11		Sales of energy and rental of Meters		17,44,322 6 0	
Establishment Costs		2,26,764 14 2					
Insurance		23,095 12 0					
Depreciation—Power House and Buildings		19,513 0 0					
Power House Equipment		3,774 0 0					
Oil Tank		80 0 0					
Oil Filters		480 0 0					
Water Distillation Plant		5,928 0 0					
Cooling Tower and Equipment		6,070 0 0					
Engine Set No. 4		7,757 0 0					
Engine Set No. 5		12,264 0 0					
Engine Set No. 6		9,144 0 0					
Engine Sets Nos. 7 and 8		22,598 0 0					
Engine Set No. 9		19,858 0 0					
Engine Set No. 10		23,415 0 0					
Engine Sets Nos. 11 and 12		10,314 0 0					
			9,28,229 3 1				
Distribution							
Materials, Maintenance and Repairs		1,08,832 6 10					
Establishment Costs		2,08,683 11 1					
Depreciation—Feeders, Sub-Stations, Switchgears and Lines		1,05,266 0 0					
			4,22,782 1 11				
Meters							
Maintenance and Repairs		6,032 2 0					
Establishment Costs		43,332 9 0					
Depreciation		13,686 0 0					
			63,050 11 0				
NET PROFIT			3,30,260 6 0				
		Rs.	17,44,322 6 0			Rs.	17,44,322 6 0
WIRING AND MISCELLANEOUS JOBS :				*Revenue :*			
Materials		3,37,215 0 6		Wiring, Sundry Sales and Sundry Jobs		3,38,225 8 0	
Establishment Costs		60,839 5 9		Service		73,065 12 0	
			3,98,054 6 3				
NETT PROFIT			13,236 13 9				
		Rs.	4,11,291 4 0			Rs.	4,11,291 4 0
RECAPITULATION							
NETT PROFIT—Added to Operating Reserve			3,43,497 3 9	NETT PROFIT—Electrical Section			3,30,260 6 0
				NETT PROFIT—Wiring Section			13,236 13 9
		Rs.	3,43,497 3 9			Rs.	3,43,497 3 9

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Bahrain Gazette (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

GENERAL

Distinguished Visitors. Among the many notable persons who visited Bahrain during the year were H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent and H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, who were on their way to the Far East. H.H. Shaikh Abdulla As Salim, Ruler of Kuwait paid his usual visit to the country; H.E. Ghulam Mohammed, Governor General of Pakistan, stayed for a night on his way to Saudi Arabia. Other visitors were H.E. Dr. Mohammed Fadhel Al Jamali, Prime Minister of Iraq; Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck; His Eminence Jirgis Daoud Kandila, Metropolitan of the Syrian Catholic Church; a group of British Members of Parliament; numerous rulers of the Shaikhdoms of the Trucial Coast; foreign diplomats; journalists of many nationalities and senior British and American Army, Navy and Air Force Officers.

Coronation of King Faisal. H.E. Shaikh Isa, the eldestson of His Highness, represented his father at the coronation in Baghdad in June of H.M. King Faisal II. He was accompanied by several of his relations. The Bahrain delegation travelled to and from Baghdad by air.

Postage Stamps. A Bahrain 1½ Anna stamp, for internal postage, bearing a portrait of His Highness Shaikh Sulman, was brought into circulation during the year. Some progress was made in the process of the Government gradually taking over the administration of the postal services.

"Caltex Bahrain." The new oil tanker, *Caltex Bahrain*, was launched in December, in England. The launching ceremony was performed by Lady Belgrave.

Pepsi Cola Factory. Mr. Husain Ahmedi, a local merchant, built a factory on the south-west of Manama for making Pepsi Cola. This is the first enterprise of this type which has been undertaken in Bahrain.

Stamped Paper and Title Deeds. The Government adopted a new design of stamped paper, which is used for agreements, receipts, powers of attorney, etc. New forms were also introduced for title deeds.

Anglican Church. The building of an Anglican Church was completed on a site east of the Fort which was presented to the Anglican Community by His Highness Shaikh Sulman.

Agriculture. No report on agriculture has been included this year as Mr. J. Edmond, the Agricultural Officer, completed his period of contract with the Government and proceeded on leave, pending retirement, on 15th September, 1952.

Mr. Van Ollenbach was appointed Agricultural Officer and began his duties on 5th January, 1953.

HIS HIGHNESS SHAIKH SULMAN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

His Highness Shaikh Sulman left Bahrain, by air, on 13th May and arrived back in his country on June 26th. His party consisted of his youngest son, Shaikh Mohammed bin Sulman, Sir Charles and Lady Belgrave, Mr. Husain Yateem and two secretaries.

He travelled by air to Beirut where he stayed for one night; by sea, in S.S. *Esperia*, to Venice where he stayed for three days; by train to Montreux, on the Lake of Geneva, where he spent four days, and on by train to Paris where he stayed for two nights. He reached London on May 28th.

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VISIT OF H.H. SHAIKH SULMAN TO ENGLAND FOR THE CORONATION OF H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II.

(1) H.H. at Lincoln College, Oxford, with Dr. Keith Murray.

(3) H.H. at the De Boussac stables at Chantilly.

(2) H.H. leaving London at the end of his visit.

[facing page 68 a]

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 M22 Bahrain M22

300

CORONATION VISIT.

H.H. Shaikh Sulman with H.M. The Queen Mother at Hatfield House.

[facing page 18 B]

648 In Beirut the President of the Lebanese Republic gave a luncheon party for His Highness ; in Venice he was entertained by representatives of the Italian Government ; in Switzerland the local authorities gave a party for him in the castle of Chillon and in Paris he was the guest at a reception at the Quay d'Orsay. In addition to official occasions he was entertained by friends in all the countries through which he travelled and by the Bahrain Petroleum Company in Paris who arranged for him a visit to the stables of M. de Boussac at Chantilly. While in Switzerland he visited Geneva and heard a debate on Human Rights in the Palace of Nations.

His Highness was met on his arrival in London by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. During his stay he and his party occupied rooms at the Mayfair Hotel ; until June 6th he was the guest of H.M. Government ; from June 6th until he left London on June 18th, he was the guest of the Bahrain Petroleum Company.

During the first part of his visit in addition to being present in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation he attended many official functions, banquets and receptions. During the latter part of his stay he was the guest at many official and unofficial occasions. Although most of his time was spent in London he was able to see something of the country. He visited Oxford and had luncheon at Lincoln College, he went to Brighton, to Three Bridges in Sussex to see Lady Wentworth's Arab Stud ; to garden parties at Blenheim Palace and Hatfield House, and to Epsom for the Derby. He was present at a garden party given by the Archbishop of Canterbury, he attended the Naval Review at Portsmouth and the Trooping of the Colour ; he was entertained by the Bahrain students in England and visited Richmond Horse Show. He spent most of one day on the River Thames as the guest of the Port of London Authority and visited the Bank of England and the Mansion House. Shortly before the end of his visit he gave an evening party at Claridges Hotel which was attended by over 300 guests, including people who had showed hospitality to him during his stay, and many people who in the past had been connected with Bahrain and the Persian Gulf.

He travelled back to Venice by train and by sea in S.S. *Esperia* to Beirut and flew from there to Bahrain where he arrived on 26th June.

On his return he was given an outstanding reception, the festivities lasted for three days. Apart from one short visit to Kuwait this was the first time he had been away from Bahrain since his accession in 1942 and the first occasion on which he had visited Europe.

650 **Obituary.** In the Spring of 1953 Abdul Aziz Al Gozaibi died in Beirut from the results of an accident. It seems that he fell from the edge of the road on to some rocks and so lost his life. He was ill when he went to Beirut and it was known that he was liable to attacks of giddiness.

Abdul Aziz was the eldest of four brothers who came originally from Saudi Arabia. During and after the first war they were among the leading merchants of Bahrain, besides trading pearls they had an extensive business with Saudi Arabia and acted in Bahrain as unofficial agents of His Majesty King Ibn Saud. Abdul Aziz, who received the title of Khan Bahadur from the Government of India, took a leading part in local affairs. He was one of the pearl merchants who supported the Government in its original efforts to improve conditions among the pearl divers. He sat for many years on the Manama Municipal Council and was a member of many committees. His level-headedness and realistic outlook made him a valuable member of the community. He represented a man of the older generation whose views were not incompatible with modern conditions. His death is a loss to Bahrain.

4: Bahrain G 5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

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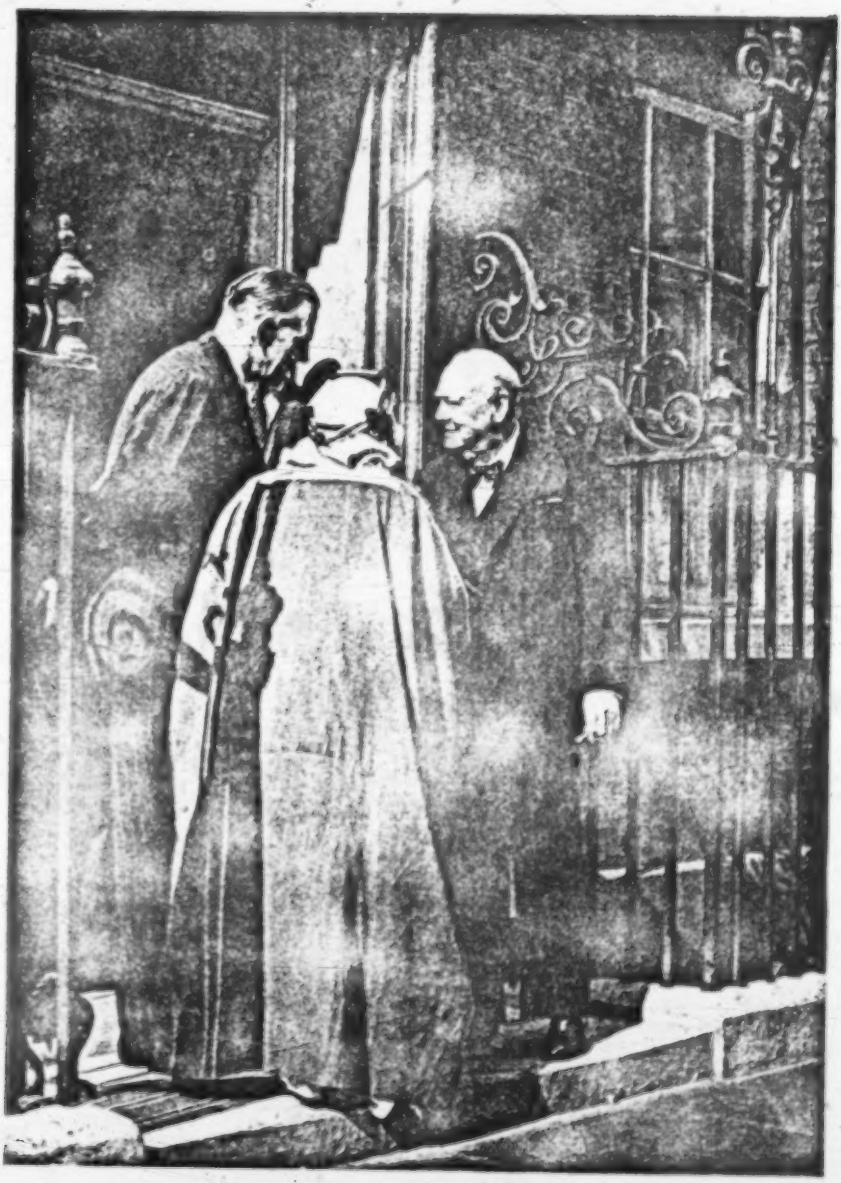

CORONATION VISIT.

H.H. Shaikh Sulman with Sir Winston Churchill, at 10, Downing Street.

[facing page 61a]

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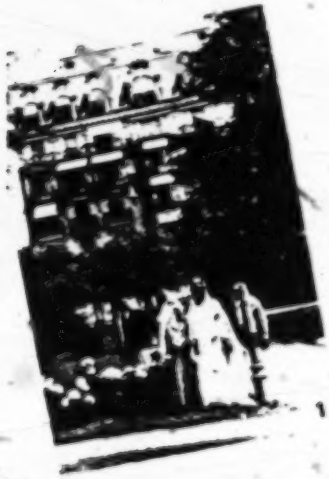
CORONATION VISIT OF H.H. SHAIKH SULMAN TO EUROPE



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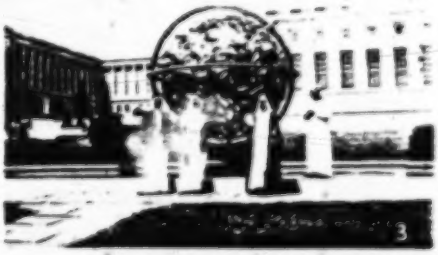
(1) H.H. in the garden of the Palace Hotel Montreux.



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(2) H.H. and his party at Chillon Castle.

(3) H.H. and some of his party at the Palace of Nations, Geneva.

(4) H.H. with H.E. the Prime Minister of the Lebanese Republic.

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[facing page 69b]

FINANCE

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Revenue and Expenditure 1372. The total revenue in 1372 was 373¼ lakhs. There was an increase in revenue from almost all sources, the largest increase being the the oil revenue which was 39½ lakhs more than in 1371. Customs receipts were 8 lakhs higher ; the income from the Reserve Fund was 3 lakhs more than in the previous year and the all-round increase was 58 lakhs. The additional revenue from oil was due to the new arrangement under which certain payments were received during the year 1372.

Expenditure was considerably higher than in the previous year. Without the payment of one-third of the oil revenue to the Privy Purse, which amounted to over 80 lakhs, and excluding unforeseen expenditure and non-recurrent public works, the cost of maintaining the present administration, Government Departments, Education, Public Protection, Public Health, Maintenance of buildings and roads, etc., etc., was 20 lakhs more than in 1371.

More money was spent upon Education, Public Health and Public Protection which for many years have been the three largest recurrent items in the State's budget. It can, however, be claimed that educational facilities were enlarged and improved, law and order were well maintained and medical work was developed.

In addition to the usual grants to the Municipalities the Government presented a new fish, meat and vegetable market to the Manama Municipality, to cater for the people living in East Manama, and also paid for a new fire engine. Extra grants amounting to Rs. 60,000 per annum were made to the Muharraq and Rafaa Municipalities.

Unforeseen expenditure included 9 lakhs refunded to the Food Control Department to meet a loss on sugar which had been purchased by the Government during the last three years. This payment was in fact a subsidy to keep down the price of sugar ; sugar was also used as barter to encourage meat imports from Persia at a reasonable price. Few people realise that the prices of sugar and meat, and in the past, other essential foods, have since early in the war been subsidised by the Government.

Special legal expenses amounted to two lakhs. The cost of the aerial survey, carried out by Messrs. Hunting Aerosurvey, and the preparation of maps, etc., amounted to 1-1/5 lakhs, ; donations to fire victims and contributions by the Government to the T.B. Fund came to 1½ lakhs ; the expenses incurred by the visit of the Ruler of Kuwait amounted to Rs. 60,000 and the cost of His Highness's official visit to Europe was Rs. 1,18,000.

The total expenditure by the Public Works Department was 50 lakhs. Out of this sum almost 10 lakhs was spent on productive works such as blocks of flats, offices, etc. for letting ; 4 lakhs was spent on stores ; 4½ lakhs on roads and the remaining amount on a number of large and small building projects which included the new Palace, a block of staff quarters at Qudhabia, consisting of six European style flats ; quarters for teachers above the Technical School; extensions to the Qudhabia Palace ; new Customs Sheds ; a Jetty and sea reclamation in the customs area ; additional private wards in the Government Hospital ; married lines for the Police at the Fort, and many additions to schools, dispensaries, offices and other Government premises.

The summary of Revenue and Expenditure shows that by the end of the year the Reserve Fund was 464½ lakhs, invested in British and Indian stock and the Government held over 42½ lakhs in various current accounts. Other assets of the State were the Government's investment in the Electricity Supply Undertaking, over the last 25 years, amounting to 64½ lakhs ; a similar investment in the Manama Town Water Supply of 13 lakhs over the last five years, and an investment of 20 lakhs in the new gas-electric scheme.

Budget 1373 (Revenue). The estimated oil revenue is 386½ lakhs of which 310 lakhs is Income Tax, on the 50-50 basis, and 76½ lakhs is the payment on imported oil at the rate of 2 annas per barrel. It is assumed that the quantity of oil produced and imported will be the same as in 1372. The estimated oil revenue is 188½ lakhs more than was estimated in the 1372 budget which was made before the new 50-50 arrangement was finally agreed upon, and 146 lakhs more than last year's actual oil revenue.

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Customs receipts have continued to rise ; they are estimated at 90 lakhs, a figure which is based on the average of the actuals of the last three years. Last year the Customs produced 105¼ lakhs.

The income from investments of the Reserve Fund has risen from a little more than 12 lakhs, in 1372 to 17½ lakhs.

Land revenue, which includes registration fees on sales and titles, rents of land occupied by barasti dwellers and proceeds from sales of land has been assessed at 2 lakhs. Last year more than twice this sum was received, mostly from sales of land ; it is unlikely that there will be as many sales as in 1373 as little land remains which the Government is willing to dispose of.

Medical receipts are higher partly because X-Ray charges and sales of drugs are now under "Revenue" instead of being deducted from expenditure.

Under revenue from public works there is a decrease in income from bridge tolls. On his return from England His Highness aboished tolls on private cars, which was a popular move among car owners, who could in fact more easily afford to pay the small toll charge. Rents from buildings have increased. This item is the revenue from leases of blocks of flats and government owned shops ; it is one of the few forms of productive local investment in which the Government can participate.

The total estimated revenue for 1373 is 507½ lakhs as against an estimated revenue of 304½ lakhs in 1372. In 1372 however, the actual revenue exceeded the budgeted revenue by 69 lakhs owing to certain payments of oil revenue under the new oil agreement being received during the year.

Expenditure. Expenditure has increased considerably, the largest item being the one-third oil revenue which is paid to the Privy Purse of the Ruler ; from this he pays the Civil List which includes a large number of members of the Ruling Family. The oil payment to the Ruler increases according to the oil revenue and now amounts to 128¾ lakhs, slightly under one million pounds.

State Departments will cost about a lakh more than in the previous year ; the reason for this, and for increases in other departmental expenditure, is the automatic annual increment system, applicable to a large proportion of employees, and an adjustment in salaries which was made in 1372 when "cost of living" allowances were abolished and consolidated rates of pay were instituted. This also increased the Government's contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund which is now assessed on their consolidated pay.

Education will cost 35¾ lakhs, 9 lakhs more than in 1372 ; of this increase 6¼ lakhs is on account of boys schools, 1½ lakhs for girls schools and one-third lakh is for technical education. More boys are being given scholarships to complete their education abroad and more schools are being opened in Bahrain. There is always a demand for more schools from both towns and villages.

The cost of health services is also rising rapidly ; it now amounts to 34 lakhs and has increased by 10-1/3 lakhs since last year. This sum includes provision for considerable development of medical work, but against this figure can be set medical receipts totalling 3½ lakhs. Neither the Education or Public Health budgets include the cost of new buildings, new schools, hospitals and dispensaries. These works form part of the Public Works budget.

Provision has been made under Public Protection to raise the Police Force to 350 N.C.O's and men, though it is probable that the full complement will not be enlisted during the year.

Subsidies to Municipalities amount to 2½ lakhs ; they also receive half of the revenue from bridge tolls. Though Manama, and to a lesser extent, Muharraq, are wealthy cities yet their citizens, as represented by the Municipal Councils, expect to be financed almost entirely from Government grants.

651 The allocation to the Transport Department is less than in last year's budget, as in 1372 a quantity of new equipment was bought.

652 A very large programme of work is to be carried out by the Public Works Department during the year. This is described in a separate statement. To cope with it effectively the staff of the department has to be enlarged.

Specifications for the deep water pier near Jufair are being prepared by the Government's Consulting Engineers in London. Only the causeway leading to the pier will be constructed by the Public Works Department, the dredging and the construction of the pierhead will be carried out by outside firms.

It is unlikely that much progress will be made on this project during the year, apart from the causeway, so 20 lakhs has been provided for the scheme.

The sum of 40 lakhs has been set aside for the Electric-Gas scheme which embodies an extension of electric power to all the towns and villages in Bahrain. At present only Manama and Muharraq are supplied with electricity.

During the year it is hoped that 135¼ lakhs may be added to the Reserve Fund.

A fact of interest which emerges from the budget is that if all new works and schemes were excluded from the budget the revenue from sources other than oil would be sufficient to pay for the administration and running of the state on the present scale. The total revenue, without oil, is 121 lakhs, the total expenditure, excluding the one-third of the oil revenue which is paid to the Ruler, new projects and works, and without a contribution to the Reserve Fund, is 119¼ lakhs.

The following figures show, roughly, how the oil and other revenue has been used since the State first received royalties from oil :

OIL RECEIPTS

Oil Royalty, less one-third, paid to the Privy Purse, from 1354 until 1368 (15 years)		Rs. 299,95,000
1369 Royalty at Rs. 3/8 per ton and Rs. 10/-		62,55,000
1370 Royalty at Rs. 10/- per ton		92,26,000
1371 Royalty at Rs. 10/- per ton		94,01,000
1372 Income Tax		103,92,000
1373 Income Tax received during period ending on 31st December, 1953 (relating to 1952) and payment at the rate of Rs. 10/- per ton on exported oil for the first half of 1953		103,70,000
		Rs. 756,39,000
Duty on imported oil, less one-third paid to the Privy Purse :		
1370	Rs. 10,00,000	
1371	40,00,000	
1372	56,39,000	
Until 31st December, 1953	12,56,000	
		118,95,000
Total		Rs. 875,34,000
Reserve Fund		
Capital Accounts		Rs. 562,40,000
Electric Supply, Water Supply and Electric-Gas Scheme		96,98,000
Loans Advanced		
Foodstuffs Account	3,46,000	
Gulf Aviation Company	8,00,000	
Deposit Account	12,53,000	
		23,99,000
Cash in hand		47,88,000
Closing Balance, 31st December, 1953		Rs. 731,25,000

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In addition, during the period between 1935 and 1953 the Public Works Department incurred the following expenditure :

Revenue producing projects (shops, flats and buildings for rent) ..	Rs.	46,80,000
Unproductive projects (Public buildings, staff quarters, offices, hospitals, schools, etc.)		149,84,000

The principal works which were carried out by the P.W.D. during the period between 1935 and 1953 are shown below. This list does not include projects which were carried out before the State possessed any oil revenue, such as the Manama-Muharraq causeway, which in those days cost only 7½ lakhs.

Shops and Flats on Lease		
House at Quadabiya	Rs. 50,000	
Shops and Offices on Barrett Road	7,04,000	
Post Office and Flat	1,57,000	
Flat over Manama Police Station	72,000	
Dilmun House (Flats)	8,05,000	
Shops and Flats south of Dilmun House	1,94,000	
Tylos House (Flats)	5,61,000	
Awal House (Flats)	7,01,000	
Arradus House (Flats)	9,25,000	
Workmen's Houses	5,11,000	
		46,80,000
Government Offices, Bab al Bahrain		5,56,000
Customs Buildings, Sheds, Pier Extension, Jetty, Crane and Railroad		27,50,000
Law Court and Flats		1,24,000
P.W.D. Building, Flat and Stores		4,86,000
Transport, Shed, Stores, Officer's flat and Filling Station		4,14,000
British Staff Quarters (Old Quarantine)		7,11,000
Quadabiya Palace Extension		3,11,000
Public Security		
Fort Extension, Police Houses (Fort) and Police and Natur Stations in Bahrain ..		11,56,000
Public Health		
Hospitals and Dispensaries	16,25,000	
Nursing Sisters' House	2,20,000	
Indian Staff Quarters	3,83,000	
T.B. Sanatorium and Lunatic Asylum	3,20,000	
Health Office and Flat	4,78,000	
Staff Quarters on Rafaa Road (in progress)	1,68,000	
		31,94,000
Education		
Muharraq and Manama West School Extensions, Teachers' Quarters, West School, Budaiya, Rafaa and Village Schools, Muharraq Girls' School	5,40,000	
Hostel	11,66,000	
Secondary School	5,71,000	
Al Zahra School (Girls)	6,48,000	
Muharraq Boys' School	5,23,000	
Quarters over Technical School Building	5,24,000	
Staff Quarters, Girls' Education	1,10,000	
		40,82,000
New Quadabiya Palace (in progress		12,00,000
		Rs. 196,64,000

Towards the end of the year His Highness agreed that in future the budget of the State and the annual accounts should be done according to the Gregorian Calendar provided that for the time being, monthly salaries should continue to be paid according to the Hejira Calendar. This somewhat complicated transition is being achieved by a supplementary budget being made to cover the period from 1st January, 1954 till 31st December, 1954.

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652

SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1372

Revenue			Expenditure		
Balance from year 1371 :			Expenditure 1372		248,67,846 10 11
Reserve Fund	335,87,929 15 2		Balance at end of Dhulhaj, 1372 :		
Capital Accounts and Advances	132,06,458 11 5		Reserve Fund	464,25,675 12 6	
Cash on hand	38,21,911 5 7		Capital Accounts and Advances	124,06,233 3 10	
	506,16,300 0 2		Cash on hand	42,82,558 6 2	
Revenue 1372	373,66,014 1 3				631,14,467 6 6
	Rs. 879,82,314 1 5			Rs.	879,82,314 1 5

Balance explained :—

		Face Value	*Purchase Value*
Reserve Fund			
3 per cent. Indian Government Loan, 1963/65		413,28,200	108,57,058 10 11
2½ per cent. Indian Government Loan, 1960		10,00,000	10,05,315 15 6
3 per cent. British Saving Bonds, 1955/65	£6,00,000	80,00,000	80,33,615 9 5
3 per cent. British Saving Bonds, 1960/70	14,50,000	193,33,333	169,73,712 7 8
3 per cent. British Transport Stock, 1978/88	2,25,000	30,00,000	27,69,113 1 0
4 per cent. Funding Loan, 1960/90	5,00,000	66,66,667	67,86,860 0 0
		493,28,200	464,25,675 12 6

Capital Accounts and Advances			
Electric Supply Department		64,42,879 6 5	
Water Supply Department		12,92,242 7 8	
Gas Scheme		20,52,000 0 0	
Foodstuffs Account		8,95,332 13 2	
Deposit Account		9,23,778 8 7	
Loan Advanced to Gulf Aviation Co., Ltd.		8,00,000 0 0	
			124,06,233 3 10
Cash in hand :			
Imprest Accounts		19,400 0 0	
Eastern Bank Ltd., London		31,393 4 6	
Eastern Bank Ltd., Baghdad		341 14 6	
Eastern Bank Ltd., Bombay		10,362 8 10	
Reserve Bank of India, Bombay		5,29,880 14 6	
Eastern Bank Ltd., Bahrain :			
Consolidated Fund	4,67,518 10 9		
Police Account	53,490 0 11		
Education Account	10,171 [redacted]		
		5,31,179 11 10	
			42,82,558 6 2
		Rs.	631,14,467 6 6

4: Bahrain G-S (no date) 1953 M22 confirm M23

651
652

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—1372

Revenue				Expenditure			
OIL RECEIPTS :				**PAYMENTS TO THE PRIVY PURSE :**			
Income Tax	155,84,326 3 7			One-third Oil Income Tax	51,92,426 15 8		
Duty on Imported Oil	84,58,415 11 1			One-third Duty on Imported Oil	28,19,122 4 10		
		240,42,741 14 8				80,11,549 4 4	
Customs Receipts including Import Yard Charges, etc.		105,44,435 8 0		Advocate		1,84,091 1 6	
Interest on Reserve		11,76,952 4 4		Accounts and Audit		1,72,907 12 9	
Interest on Loan		40,000 0 0		Customs Department		7,01,332 4 6	
Land Revenue		5,40,270 13 0		Land Registration Department		1,18,924 13 3	
Education Receipts		25,881 14 0		Passport Department		1,28,263 15 0	
Medical Receipts		2,33,756 5 0		Food Control Department		63,732 10 0	
Car Taxes and Driving Licences		1,34,118 15 0		Awkaf Departments		47,653 12 0	
Passport Receipts		53,989 8 0		Minors Estates Department		30,148 12 0	
Judicial Receipts		53,562 2 0		Law Courts		1,37,687 11 0	
Public Works :				Sheraa Courts		49,203 5 0	
Bridge Tolls	1,33,145 13 4			Education		26,87,906 8 9	
Rent of Government Buildings	1,82,656 8 0			Public Health		23,53,249 13 4	
		3,15,802 5 4		Public Protection		16,54,893 10 1	
Oil Inspection Fees		1,43,466 2 0		Municipalities		4,93,193 15 8	
Miscellaneous Receipts		61,036 5 11		Oil Inspection Department		79,674 14 9	
		373,66,014 1 3		Agriculture		1,45,137 15 9	
Balance from year 1371		506,16,300 0 2		Transport Department		4,51,979 3 3	
				Unforeseen		17,32,056 5 0	
				Public Works :			
				Recurrent :			
				Public Works Department	1,68,711 6 7		
				Shaikh Hamad Bridge	30,815 15 0		
				Maintenance Roads	2,34,997 12 2		
				Annual Repairs Government Buildings	1,69,733 9 9		
				Non-recurrent :			
				New Works and Stores	50,12,663 6 0		
						56,16,922 1 6	
				Deep Water Pier		7,336 13 6	
						248,67,846 10 11	
				Balance at end of Dhulhaj, 1372		631,14,467 6 6	
	Rs.	879,82,314 1 5			Rs.	879,82,314 1 5	

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

651
C52

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	Estimates 1372	Total Estimates 1372	Accuals 1372
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. *Oil Receipts* :			
(a) Income Tax	138,00,000		155,84,300
(b) Duty on Imported Crude Oil	60,00,000		84,56,600
		198,00,000	
2. *Customs Receipts* :			
(a) Customs and Import Yards	83,47,500		104,22,100
(b) Miscellaneous	52,500		1,22,300
		84,00,000	
3. *Interest* :			
(a) Interest on Reserve	10,75,000		11,77,000
(b) Interest on Loan Advanced	40,000		40,000
		11,15,000	
4. *Land Revenue* :			
(a) Fees from Sales Registration	1,25,000		1,28,200
(b) Sales of Government Lands	60,000		3,51,100
(c) Rents of Government Lands and Aerodromes	48,000		61,000
		2,33,000	
5. *Education* :			
(a) Boys' Schools	10,000		9,100
(b) Girls' Schools	10,000		12,400
(c) Technical School	5,000		4,400
		25,000	
6. *Medical Receipts* :			
(a) Nursing Home Fees	65,000		92,000
(b) General Fees	52,000		63,900
(c) Quarantine Fees	53,000		53,000
(d) Miscellaneous	—		24,900
		1,70,000	
7. *Car Taxes and Driving Licences*		95,000	
8. *Passport Receipts*		72,000	
9. *Judicial Receipts* :			
(a) Court Fees	35,000		45,900
(b) Fines	10,000		7,700
		45,000	
10. *Public Works* :			
(a) Bridge Tolls	1,45,000		1,33,100
(b) Rent of Government Shops and Buildings	1,90,000		1,82,600
		3,35,000	
11. *Oil Inspection Fees*		1,60,000	
12. *Miscellaneous Receipts*		10,000	

[Page 16 a]

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1954 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

BUDGET—1373

651
652

Total Actuals 1372 Rs.	Estimates 1372 Rs.	Total Estimates 1373 Rs.	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF EXPENDITURE
	310,00,000		1. *Payments to the Privy Purse* :
	76,50,000		(a) One-third of Income Tax
240,42,700		386,50,000	(b) One-third of Duty
	89,50,000		2. *State Departments* :
	50,000		(a) Advocate
105,44,400		90,00,000	(b) Accounts and Audit
			(c) Customs Department
			(d) Land and Registration Department
			(e) Passport Department
			(f) Food Control Department
	17,70,000		
	40,000		
12,17,000		18,10,000	3. *Judicial Departments* :
			(a) Awkaf Departments
			(b) Minors Estates Department
	1,00,000		(c) Law Courts
	40,000		(e) Sheraa Courts
	60,000		
5,40,300		2,00,000	
	10,000		4. *Education* :
	10,000		(a) Boys' School
	5,000		(b) Foreign Education
25,900		25,000	(c) Religious Schools
			(d) Girls' Schools
			(e) Technical School
	1,00,000		
	80,000		5. *Public Health* :
	1,00,000		(a) Hospitals and Dispensaries
	70,000		(b) Anti-Malaria Works
2,33,800		3,50,000	(c) Quarantine
			(d) Miscellaneous
1,34,100		1,25,000	
			6. *Public Protection* :
54,000		75,000	(a) State Police
			(b) Naturs
			(c) Jails
	50,000		
	10,000		7. *Municipalities* :
53,600		60,000	(a) Manama
			(b) Muharraq and Hedd
			(c) Rafaa
	91,000		
	2,09,000		8. *Oil Inspection Department*
3,15,700		3,00,000	
			9. *Agriculture*
1,43,500		1,45,000	
			10. *Transport Department*
61,000		10,000	
			11. *Unforeseen*
			12. *Public Works* :
			(a) Public Works Department
			(b) Shaikh Hamad Bridge
			(c) Maintenance Roads
			(d) Annual Repairs Government Buildings
			(e) New Works
			13. *Deep Water Pier*
			14. *Gas Scheme*
			15. *Electric Supply Department*
			Surplus for Investment
373,86,000		507,50,000	

[Page 766]

651
652

Estimates 1372 Rs.	Total Estimates 1372 Rs.	Actuals 1372 Rs.	Total Actuals 1372 Rs.	Estimates 1373 Rs.	Total Estimates 1373 Rs.
46,000,000		58, 92,400		103,33,000	
20,00,000		28,19,100		25,50,000	
	66,00,000		80,11,500		128,83,000
2,10,000		1,84,100		2,10,000	
1,50,000		1,72,900		1,74,000	
7,60,000		7,91,500		5,87,000	
1,17,000		2,18,900		1,80,000	
85,000		1,28,500		1,11,000	
75,000		63,700		90,000	
	14,00,000		13,69,200		14,72,000
44,000		47,700		54,000	
80,000		91,200		90,000	
1,50,000		1,37,700		1,52,000	
16,000		49,200		60,000	
	2,60,000		2,64,800		2,96,000
19,60,000		18,79,500		24,70,000	
2,00,000		2,00,200		2,75,000	
61,000		27,400		50,000	
5,25,000		5,48,000		6,70,000	
99,000		82,900		1,11,000	
	28,21,000		26,87,900		35,76,000
20,28,000		20,30,800		28,15,000	
2,50,000		1,92,500		2,50,000	
1,00,000		1,30,100		2,50,000	
				75,000	
	23,78,000		23,53,200		33,90,000
14,19,000		12,64,000		15,41,000	
3,94,000		5,77,600		3,82,000	
34,000		19,100		34,000	
	18,47,000		18,54,900		19,75,000
1,00,000		3,09,100		1,00,000	
1,20,000		1,49,100		1,20,000	
20,000		35,000		20,000	
	2,40,000		4,93,200		2,40,000
	65,000		79,500		70,000
	60,000		1,43,100		1,00,000
	79,000		4,52,000		1,20,000
	1,00,000		17,32,000		1,25,000
1,95,000		1,64,700		2,20,000	
11,000		90,800		15,000	
1,50,000		2,35,000		1,50,000	
1,00,000		1,69,700		1,45,000	
58,50,000		50,12,700		64,00,000	
	61,10,000		56,16,000		69,50,000
	40,00,000		7,500		20,00,000
	—		20,52,000		40,00,000
	11,40,000		14,77,000		—
	52,00,000		128,35,700		139,50,000
	504,60,000		616,35,100		507,50,000

[Page 76 C]